Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVII NO. 38 BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 17, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

"AFTER ADORATION"

—B. K. Bhatt

LEFT:—

"A Good Breeze".

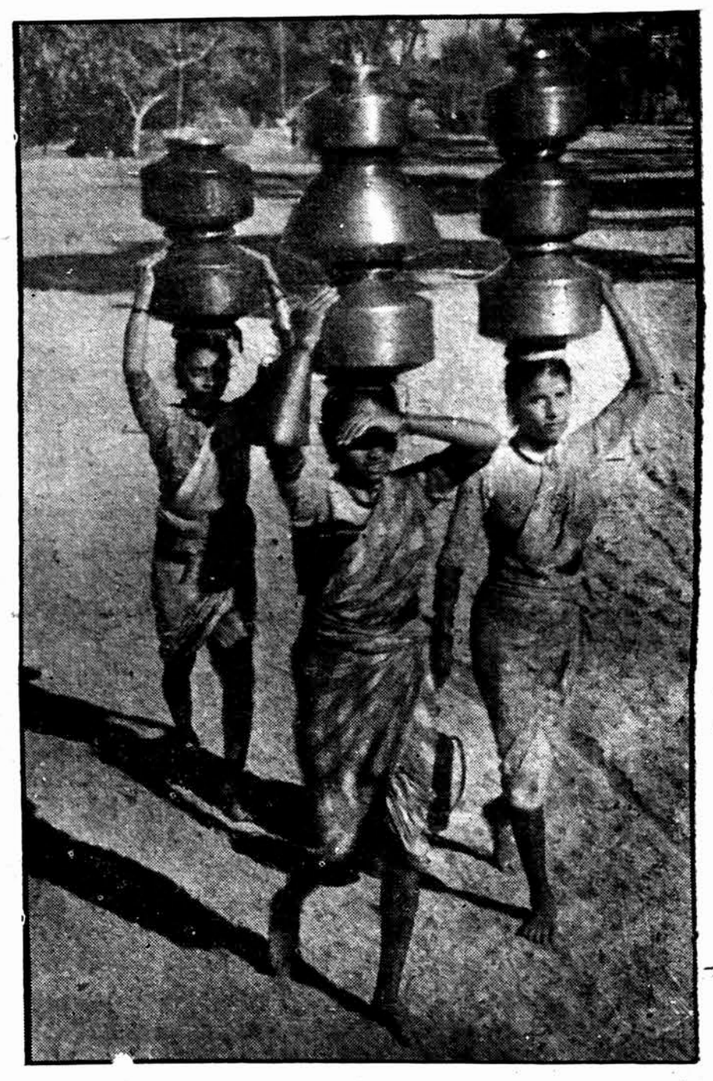
(Photo by Miss Alice Ferreira.)

★

RIGHT:—

"To the Village".

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

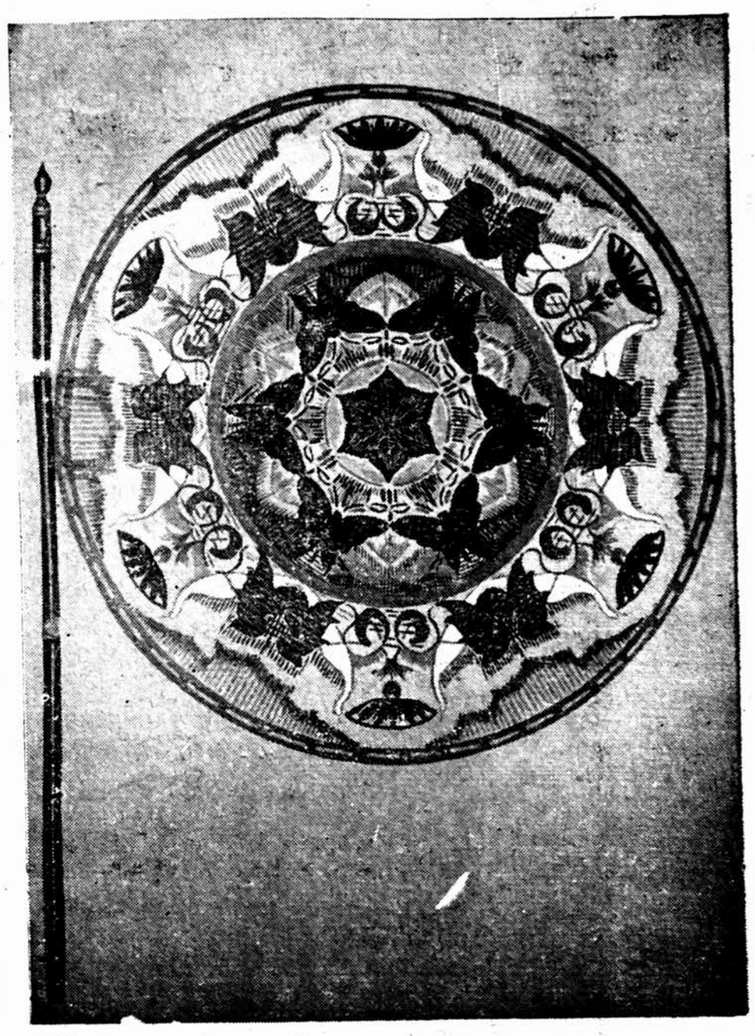


Students of the Yoga Ashram at Lyallpur, who are at present touring the country, are seen here giving demonstrations in Yoga—asanas. At the left are girl pupils, while at the right are boys in Dhanur ("Bow") "asana".

LEFT.—Design for Needle-work—by Miss Hira T. Chodnekar.

★

RIGHT.—Design for Silk-printing—by Syt. N. B. Masur.



Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 17, 1939.

IN DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

IT IS THE ONLY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH CAN GIVE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE DEGREE OF SATISFACTION TO THE GREATEST NUMBER OF ITS CITIZENS

A little more than two months before the declaration of war, the University of Chicago arranged a very interesting radio broadcast (in its famous the Listeners' Round Table programme) on the various problems that face democracy at present, and invited Dr. Eduard Benes, formerly President of Czechoslovakia and at present visiting professor at the Chicago University, to be questioned by Dr. Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology. The following is a transcript of the broadcast.

Dr. Benes

MR. REDFIELD: Dr. Benes, why do you feel the Czechoslovak Republic was able to keep its democratic system alive long after other post-war democracies had perished?

Dr. Benes: Few nations' histories are so full of successive tragic events as that of Czechoslovakia. There have been periods of magnificent development and great prosperity, followed immediately afterward by reigns of oppression, even by periods of almost complete destruction.

There are two most important reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs: the difficult geographical position of the Czechs and their adjacency to a great nation —which when governed by "reactionary forces" has made a policy of expansion called the "drive to the east," and menaced in this way the existence of other smaller nations in central Europe. I do not state these reasons from a nationalistic point of view. I underline only the natural, geographical basis of the struggles between two nations, lasting several centuries.

In this struggle for their national existence the Czech and Slovak nation, since the 9th century, has maintained itself as an independent unity—national, economic and political. It has made four great political revolutions for its liberty, for freedom of religion, for freedom of political development; the well-known Hussite Revolution, the revolution in the 17th century against the Hapsburgs, the revolution of 1848, and finally, the revolution during the last world war.

I must emphasize the fact that from the beginning of their national history, real national and cultural unity existed between Czechs and Slovaks.

Special Social Structure

As the real and genuine manifestation of national spirit these periods of fight for national independence served in the schools, in the universities, in political education, in public meetings, as times when the whole nation was fighting for religious freedom, fighting for liberalism, fighting for the Bill of Rights of man and citizen, fighting for justice and progress. And it was with these ideals that the Czechoslovak nation entered the last war, having as its national leader the great Masaryk. It was for these reasons that the Wilsonian theories of democracy were accepted so definitely by the Czechs and Slovaks, as a programme for the construction of the post-war Czechoslovak Republic, Masaryk's Republic.

This historical development of the Czech nation produced quite a special social structure in the Czechoslovak Republic. In previous political revolutions and struggles this nation had lost its so-called higher classes, especially its national aristocracy. And during the period of oppression in Austria-Hungary it had never created its own class of bureaucrats, hierarchy, and military caste. Therefore, in the period of its modern national renaissance during the 19th century the Czech and Slovak nation was rebuilt and reconstructed by two classes—the working people and the peasants.

In the revolution of 1848 the first Czech intellectuals reappeared. By 1860 the middle class was already in existence. In 1882 Prague University became Czech again and the complete reconstruction of the intellectual and middle classes became a fact. In 1900 the higher classes, the high industrial and economic classes completed the whole national structure. But, having lost in previous revolutions all aristocratic, bureaucratic and high church officials, this new national social structure was completely democratic. It came from below and was imbued with the spirit of the whole people.

When the World War came, the whole nation was spiritually and morally prepared for the democratization of Europe. The Czechoslovak nation was literally recreated in the sense of the democratic spirit of the 19th century. It had no remnants of the feudalism of previous centuries. In comparison with the other central European nations its social structure was in such equilibrium that the differences between the extreme left and the extreme right were never so great as in other neighbouring countries. The democratic spirit was so strong that the post-war authoritarian and fascist attempts could never destroy either this spirit or this social structure.

The Czechoslovak democracy could have been destroyed only by brute force and invasion from abroad. For this reason, the Munich agreement and all that followed it was really the policy which literally destroyed Czechoslovak democracy. But even today this democracy continues to live and maintain itself under the oppression and terrorism of Nazism and will, I am sure, survive even the downfall of Nazism.

Causes Of Downfall

Mr. Redfield: Did democracy fail in central Europe because of German political and economic penetration?

Dr. Benes: The fall of democracy in central Europe is a very complicated phenomenon, for which there are several reasons. If I were to make a short synthesis of the reasons I should say that first of all these democracies were young and therefore weak. They needed time in order to overcome their difficulties and weaknesses, develop a tradition and consolidate themselves. The authoritarian regimes knew that and did not wish to give them this time of tranquillity. After the establishment of fascism in Italy, they began to influence these democracies morally and politically and to undermine them systematically. They helped all forces of disintegration in these states. Of course, they used economic penetration as a wedge for their political propaganda against democracy and political influence of a great state against a smaller state. They even used communism to disintegrate these states. Fascism, and authoritarianism in general, knew that their national aims could be fulfilled only if all these central European states were disintegrated progressively and the democratic spirit among these nations destroyed.

The independence and freedom of small nations is inseparably bound to the democratic principle, which means freedom and liberty. Destruction of democracy in central Europe meant the accomplishment of half the work of the destruction of these small nations. The second half was achieved simply by the idea of power-political expansion of two great powers—Germany and Italy.

Mr. Redfield: Do you think there was enough organized anti-democratic sentiment in central Europe to accomplish alone the victory of dictatorship?

Dr. Benes: Not at all. Among these nations there was a natural feeling that their independence was intimately bound to the existence of democracy in Europe. And for this reason, if they had been left alone in tranquillity to their own pacific evolution, the democratic principles and the system of liberty would surely, progressively have grown in these countries and would have finally been established as a permanent regime. But the power-political expansion of both dictatorships—Nazism and Fascism—with their conception of the policy of brute force have stopped this natural development and by their violent influence or invasion in these countries, intentionally and consciously destroyed the possible evolution of these nations to democracy.

Price Of Fascism

Mr. Redfield: We often hear that Mussolini "made the trains run on time," and that Hitler brought "law and order" to Germany. In other words, that fascism is efficient and "gets things done" Do you think the European democracies were inefficient and didn't get things done? If so, might that be one of the reasons why they didn't succeed?

Dr. Benes: I know very well these arguments in favour of authoritarianism—about its practical efficiency in daily politics. These are the most superficial arguments I have ever heard in favour of one political regime and in disfavour of another. It is very easy to establish so-called law and order under the terrorism of one party, with hundreds of thousands of secret police, with bayonets, concentration camps, and the suppression of every freedom of speech and press. This can even be efficient for a certain time. But today everybody knows, and it is no secret, not only in the dictatorial states themselves, but in the whole world, that all dictatorial states, after a certain time, come to virtually complete moral and material bankruptcy, economic and financial failure and internal political and moral disruption. The trains may run on time, and there may be so-called "law

(Continued On Page 39)

"Nazi Nuggets"

"We Know Where We Began, But God Knows Where We Will One Day End!" —Dr. GOEBBELS

The following extracts are taken from a book just published called "Nazi Nuggets," edited by Clara Leiser (Gollancz, 3s. 6d.) They are verbatim, from speeches and articles by Nazi leaders, and the sources are quoted. Comment is unnecessary, but in certain instances the subtitles added by the book's compiler lend additional point to the unconscious humour of the authorities quoted.

Ask Us Another

FOR upon whom did we inflict a single injury in these four years, or from whom have we taken his possessions?—"Adolf Hitler, Nuremburg, September 8, 1938."

CAPITAL punishment will be henceforth inflicted by hanging or shooting, and in Prussia by the axe, which is as a matter of fact the surest kind of execution. as it has never given rise to any kind of complaints whatever.—"Frankfurter Zeitung, August 4, 1933."

Tsk! Tsk!

NATIONAL Socialism welcomes everything that tends to maintain the race on a healthy Aryan standard. It is quite immaterial whether children are legitimate or terminable bonds were more ,or illegitimate.—"Deutche Textil Arbeiter (Trade journal.")

But The Kaiser Had A Much Better Moustache

THE Fuehrer belongs to those who fulfil the will of God and realise the life of Christ in this life in an extraordinary degree—Dr. D. Cajus Fabricus, German theologian, in a book called "Positive Christianity in the Third Reich."

We Heard You The First Time

IF, after a period in a concentration camp, anyone fails to appreciate the privileges of citizenship in the Third Reich, he had better leave country.—"Julius Streicher, December 21, 1935."

What's That?

FOURTH we have gained foreign friends.—Adolf Hitler, at Saarbrucken, "New York Times," October 10, 1938

Pretty Heartless

IF higher interests demand the disappearance of the Wiener Schnitzel then what I say is that Wiener Schnitzel go to the devil —"Nazi Commissioner Josef Buerckel (Time, November 7, 1938)".

Don't Write, Telegraph

GOD has manifested Himself not in Jesus Christ, but in Adolf Hitler.—"Dr. Engelke, "German Christian" ("Manchester Guardian," July 15, 1938).

Okay By Us, Buddy

WE don't want to let National Socialism trickle into other nations like poison. Nor do we want to force it on to other nations. We selfishly want to keep it for ourselves.—"Rudolph Hess, August 30, 1937."

THE Pope is a Jew, whose real name is Lippmann.—"Voelkischer Beobachter ("New York Post," April 13, 1936)."

To The Manna Born

I KNOW that manna does not drop from heaven. In fact, I believe this is a typical Bolshevist Jewish trick.—"Dr. Robert Ley, at Stuttgart, August 30, 1938."

HISTORY'S greatest physician is our Fuhrer.—"Julius Streicher, August 10, 1937."

There's Nothing Like a Broad Education

CONCENTRATION camps are no disgrace. On the contrary they are an ornament to Kultur. Here neglected individuals are educated to real life with the firmest kindness.—

Silence Is Golden

GERMANY is enjoying unheard-of prosperity under the Third Reich. Not a hair of a jew's head has been touched. Uncle Morritz, who expressed a contrary opinion has just been buried.—"German fable about a Jew who wrote thus to relative abroad."

Half A League

TIRED feet are part of the Nazi saga of sacrifice.—"Adolf Hitler"

Mama, That Man's Here Again

ALL parties that want to join Reich must join now, immediately. —"Adolf Hitler, September 26, 1938."

Danger—Brains At Work

INTELLECTUAL activity is a danger to the building of character.—"Dr. Goebbels, in his novel "Michael."

JESUS was Aryan on both parents' sides.—"Pamphlet, Die Herkunft Jesu."

WHEN I hear the word "Kultur" I slip back the safety-catch of my revolver.—"Hans Johst."

THE idea of the National Socialism is an accomplishment that ranks with—the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven.—"Dr. Rosenberg."

CHRIST cannot possibly have been a Jew. I don't have to prove that scientifically. It is a fact.—"Dr. Goebbels.

My Friends

I TRUST that no mother will ever have cause to weep in consequence of any action of mine.—"Adolf Hitler, Nuremberg, September 8, 1938.

EAT National Socialist!—"Slogan issued by the Nazi Health Bureau, May 1936."

MONDAY: Mashed potato and fried onions. This makes a very good meal if prepared with a spot of milk and fat, and much love and care. The two latter condiments are free of charge and can be made to enter every dish. Moreover everyone in imagination can conjure a nice joint in addition. Tuesday: milk soup with fried potatoes. Wednesday: Bean soup with bacon and a marvellous imaginary sausage Thus half a week is amply provided for. For the other days a clever Housewife will manage equally well. A beaming child's face, a few flowers or a pine branch are beautiful table decorations.—"NS Frauenwart, official women's paper. August, 1934."

HITLER is lonely So is God. Hitler is like God.—"Dr. Frank, Reich Minister for Justice."

HITLER is a new, a greater, and a more powerful Jesus Christ.—"Alois Spaniel, Nazi leader in the Saar."

ADOLF is the real Holy Ghost.—"Church Minister Kerrl."

NO European nation has done more for peace than Germany. No nation has made greater sacrifice.—"Hitler, Nuremberg, September, 12, 1938."

WAR is the simple affirmation of life. Suppress war and it would be like trying to suppress the operations of nature. These are also terrible. Every living thing is terrible.—"Ibid."

THE "Aryanism" of one hundred per cent. "Aryan" will not be affected by blood transfusions from Jewish donors. Transfusions from a Jew do not destroy racial purity. —"Prof. Loesser, of the Nazi Race Dept., October 21, 1935"

WE know where we began, but only God knows where we will one day end.—"Dr. Goebbels, Im. Spiegel von Freund und Feind."—"News Chronicle".

IMPORTANT?

CHILDLESS?

Need not worry. AMICO TILA will solve these problems satisfactorily at once. Several powerful and very efficacious medicinal substances have been used in its composition and it is non-injurious to the skin as well as to the system. It revives, strengthens and stimulates the dead centres and induces a virile manhood and marital bliss to the user.

Price Rs. 1|8- per tube, postage extra. Literature free.

Sole Agents:—

AMIN & ISMAIL

Chemists & Druggists.

79, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

COMPETITIONS

Solutions of price competitions prepared astrologically by the recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 5/- Annual Horoscope weekly details for 1 year Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/-. Five questions about your future Re. 1/6 Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/. Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,

P. O. Kottayam, Travancore.

WAR'S SORDID AIMS

Lawrence Of Arabia's Confessions

Was Lawrence a great man or a conceited actor? That much-debated problem is brought nearer solution by this book of odds and ends found among his papers and brought out by his brother, says a writer in the "News Chronicle", reviewing

"Oriental Assembly," by T. E. Lawrence. Edited by A. W. Lawrence, with photographs by the author, (Williams and Norgate, 10s. 6d.)

There is no doubt about the sincerity of Lawrence's bitter words about the betrayal of the Arabs by British Cabinets. "I meant to make a new nation," he says, and that sounds inflated vanity. But all he means is that he believed he could help the Arabs to get self-government. He regretted afterwards that he did not advise them "to go home and not risk their lives fighting for such stuff" as British promises!

The aims pursued in London were, he charges, mean and sordid

"I went up the Tigris with 100 Devon Territorials, young, clean, delightful fellows, full of the power of happiness and of making women and children glad by them one vividly saw how great it was to be their kin and English. And we were casting them by thousands into the fire to the worst of deaths, not to win the war, but that the rice and corn and oil of Mesopotamia might be ours."

That is sincere—and perhaps a shade too sweeping. And here is the honest, kindly nature of the man getting the better of Imperialism:

"All our subject provinces to me were not worth one dead Englishman."

Why Shaw recommended Lawrence to omit this passage and the whole of the introductory chapter here printed when "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" was published, it is difficult to see. The rest of the book has interest as the work of an original, fresh and probably honest mind.

Moral Re-Armament

The Need Of The Day

(From A Special Correspondent)

Men and women of many races, classes and creeds gathered together during August and early September on the shore of the Dal Lake at Srinagar, Kashmir, for an All-India Moral Re-Armament Training Camp. The Camp included a varied company who are learning the art of living together under the guidance of God, solving the problems of India on a laboratory scale.

Moral Re-Armament is the need of the hour. It was born in the crisis of last year in a working class area of London. In a few short months it had gripped the imagination of leaders and ordinary men the world over. Popularly known as "MRA" it is the battle for Peace against chaos.

Already India has begun to see how much MRA has for the country and is beginning to take her part. At a World Assembly for MRA recently held in California speakers representing India and the East took their place. It was held in the famous Hollywood Rose Bowl which was crowded to its 30,000 seating capacity, while 10,000 were turned away. Representatives of 30 nations spoke of the sweep of MRA through their lands.

India In Miniature

The Camp at Srinagar was India in miniature. One saw there a Judicial Commissioner and a Postal clerk, a Brigadier and a Subaltern, a senior railway official and an unemployed mechanic, a Punjabi student and a Bengali barrister, a European I.C.S. Officer and an Indian nationalist. Among those present were an ex-tea-planter, a Burmese lady, a retired District Commissioner, a New York journalist, the head of a local hospital and a former Danish Delegate on a Committee of the League of Nations. Some travelled 3,000 miles to spend a week in the Camp. Some gave up their only leave in order to be there. Others made personal sacrifices, such as selling a gramophone or motor-cars.

A British army officer, recalled to his regiment during the camp because of the European crisis, said, "In this camp I have found a fellowship between Indians and British that I never dreamed possible; and a practical plan through which we can work together for a new India. I came from a distance of 3,000 miles, and I would gladly have come double that distance for what I have discovered here."

The source of all direction and planning for the whole camp was the early morning time of quiet listening to God. By five-thirty lights could be seen shining in the tents, in the ancient park of the Mogul Emperors. There was a spontaneous gaiety at meal-times, at which the English diet of roast lamb and mint sauce took its place alongside chapatti, dal and rice.

Ending a friendly chat at the Mra Camp, Kashmir: (L. to R.) Mr. L. W. Jardine, Revenue Commissioner, N. W. F. P.; Khan Sahib K. A. Gai, Peshawar businessman; Sj. H. M. Bose, Calcutta Barrister; Dr. C. C. Ghosh, M. L. A., Peshawar, Leader of Forward Bloc, Congress.

Children of the same Faith. Creedal barriers disappear as Brahmo Samaji, Christian, Sikh and Hindu together lead the united worship at Mra. Camp, Kashmir. Burmese, Bengali, British, Punjabi, Greek and Jew took part in the worship.

Young Indians and Britons looking at Map and planning a United India at Mra Camp, Kashmir: (L. to R.) Indian Postal clerk; Indian research student of psychology; British athlete; British missionary; British subaltern; British engineer; British Criminal Tribes Settlement manager; Indian cashier.

"Illustrated India" was the title of one of the public meetings held in the afternoon. To this the Hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad, Judicial Commissioner in Peshawar, invited many of his friends. The change which MRA had effected in his life so interested them that they wished to hear more about the movement. Among the guests that afternoon were a number of high officials of the Kashmir State and the North-West Frontier Province.

Changed Angle Of Vision

Mr. L. Jardine, Revenue Commissioner from Peshawar, in introducing the speakers, said that they would present a pre-view of the new India free from exploitation, communalism and religious antagonism. The Khan Bahadur who was leading the meeting with Mr. Jardine spoke of the shyness and mistrust which had in the past created a barrier between himself and his British friends. These things, he said, were common to every problem of India. Once they have been removed, the root problems of India are solved.

The change in attitude of British officials through MRA was illustrated by Mr. W. T. Biscoe, Divisional Superintendent of the N. W. Rly., when he said that he had come out to India twenty-nine years ago as an official with the idea of getting as much as he could for himself with total indifference towards the people with whom he worked, "I was completely entrusted with this superiority," he said, "I have since discovered through personal experience, that even strikes and labour troubles can be settled in the new atmosphere which MRA brings."

A Christian missionary said that she had seen her past failure in expecting India to accept Christianity from her when she had not fully reflected Christ in her own life.

Student problems were touched upon when a Bengali barrister told how a young lawyer from Burma who had organised a large Student strike in Rangoon, addressed a meeting of Student leaders in Calcutta, telling them that he now believed the answer to Students' problems lay in listening to God.

After living together for a week the whole camp gathered on the edge of the lake for united worship. Repentance was in the air as an Englishman apologised for his past superiority towards Indians, and committed himself to the Moral Re-Armament of India as restitution.

Mr. H. M. Bose, son of one of the founders of the Brahmo-Samaj Movement, saw that formally he had done nothing to stem the rising tide of ill-will in India, and dedicated himself to bring to his countrymen the message of Moral Re-Armament through which he believed India would find her highest destiny.

Dawn Of A New Era

Mr. Bose was followed by his wife, who offered a Sanskrit prayer from the ancient Upanishads. The daughter of a former Indian Army Officer, told us how she had learnt to rely on God for everything. "I see to-day," said Miss Conner, "The dawn of a new era. It calls for a new commitment from us on a level unseen before for the fulfilment of the Eternal God's almighty overarching plan."

A prominent Congress leader and a high I.C.S. official were

(Continued On Page 8)

Warring With Words

BY N. JOG

It is characteristic of the present European war that the belligerents are fighting not only with bombs and bullets but also with words. In fact more attention is being paid to the latter than to the former, at any rate in the opening stages of the showdown.

Britain's declaration of war on Germany was heralded not by a salvo of cannon but by the broadcast addressed to the German people by Premier Chamberlain in the German language. It was a simple and straightforward recital of the events that have led to the war and a powerful indictment of Hitler's policy:

"Your leader is now sacrificing you to the still more monstrous gamble of a war to extricate himself from the impossible position into which he has led himself and you. We are not fighting against the German people, but against the tyrannous and foresworn regime which has betrayed its own people and the whole of Western civilisation and all that you and we hold dear."

* * * *

A still more spectacular method of bringing home to the German people the real implications of the situation were the reconnaissance flights of British aircraft over Germany. Those aeroplanes did not carry any incendiary bombs but only innocent-looking pamphlets which were rained in millions on the German territory and must have been read by the thousands. Though this certainly constituted a very humane method of opening an offensive, its effect are bound to prove most harmful from the point of view of the Nazis.

The B. B. C. has, of course, been conducting a daily broadcasting service in the German language for the last few months. It will naturally be intensified now and the propaganda front will be as active as the actual battle front. That the Nazis have already become acutely apprehensive over this ethereal warfare is evident by the fact that listening to foreign broadcasts has been made an offence punishable even with death. Picking up and perusing the British leaflets will also be made equally penal soon!

* * * *

It is thus very obvious that the Frankenstein of Propaganda, created by Hitler will in the near future destroy not only its own creator but all what he stands for. The Fuehrer's claims to be considered as the Master Propagandist of Modern Times are unquestioned. His "Mein Kampf" may verily be called the Bible of the propagandist.

It is one of the main thesis of his book that the last Great War was lost mainly owing to the absence of proper propaganda on the German side and he has, therefore, made propaganda one of the chief planks of the National Socialist programme. It may even be said that Hitler has so long won all his victories, internal and external, tactical and territorial, due to the consummate use of the propaganda machine.

It was propaganda conducted by Goebbels which put the Nazi party in power. It was propaganda which has won for Nazis adherents not only at home but abroad and helped to consolidate and strengthen the party with an amazing swiftness. It is propaganda which has kept Hitler in power so long in spite of the economic privations of the German people. And, finally, all his vaunted bloodless victories—Austria, Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia and Memel have been won by his brilliant propagandist strategy alone.

* * * *

What are the aims and the technique of the propaganda conceived by the Fuehrer and perfected by his lieutenant Dr. Goebbels? The aim obviously is unabashed aggrandisement and the technique thereof is lies—insistent, persistent lies. In Hitler's own words "Propaganda must not strive to weigh up different rights" or "to seek the truth objectively" but must aim at emotions and address itself "only very sparingly to the so-called reason."

There must be no half measures. For "if even a glimmer of right on the other side is admitted, doubt may arise as to the right of your own side. The masses are incapable of deciding where foreign rights end and their own begin" And finally, Hitler believes that "By skilful and sustained propaganda one can make a people see heaven as hell or the most wretched life as paradise."

* * * *

But how long? One may legitimately ask to-day? So long Hitler and his fellow-tyrants have enjoyed a cake walk. Due to the psychological factors which were operating among his own people and due to the past mistakes of British and French rulers, Hitler has swept from one success to another. To-day he stands as the Colossus trampling under his feet the liberties of the world. But the David of Democracy has at last stood up and challenged the Goliath of Fascism and the freedom of the nations is no longer in doubt

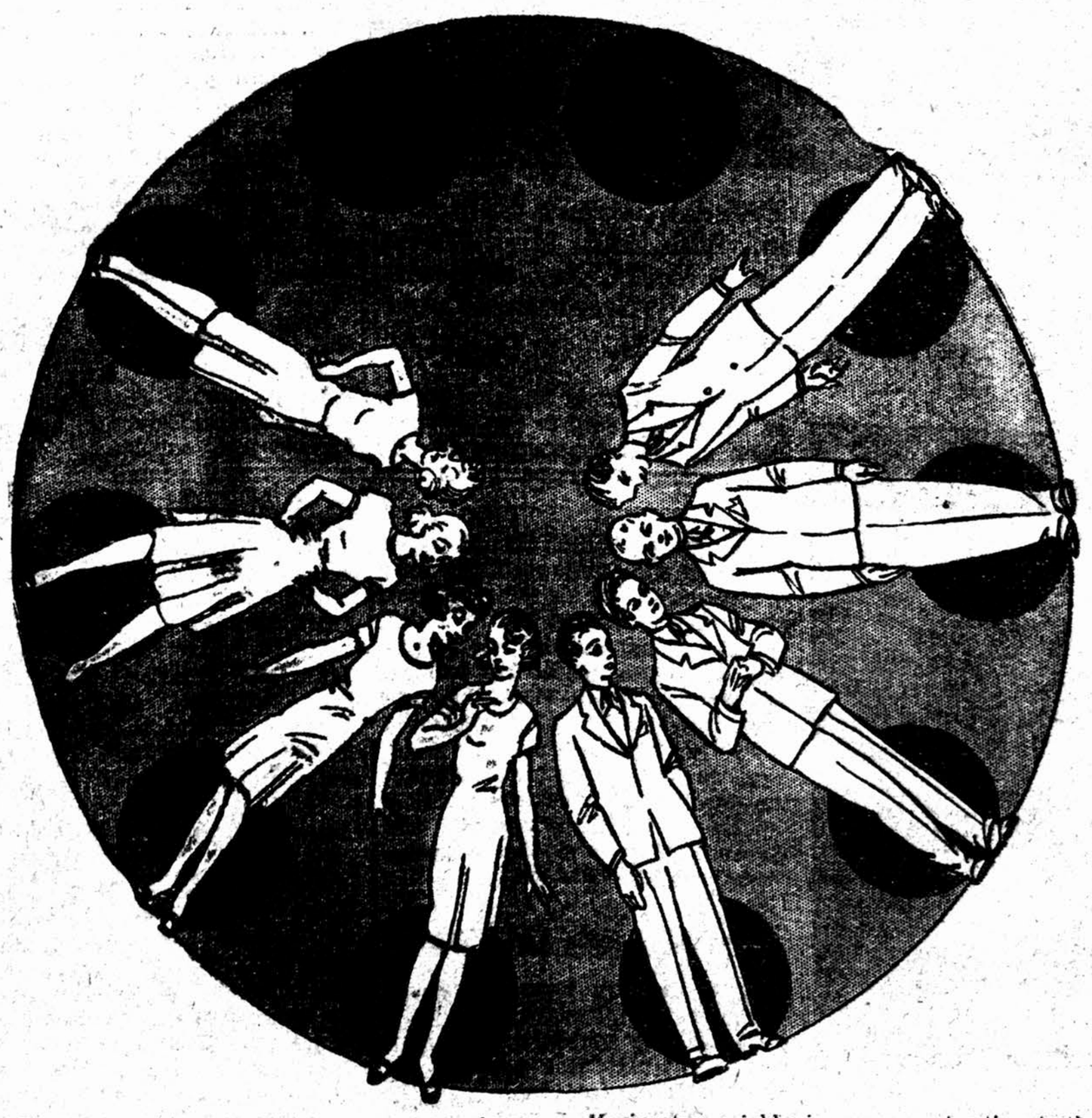
What is more, the Nazis will be hoist with their own petard. and that petard, needless to add, is Propaganda—with a capital P. No propaganda, however skilful and sustained, can prop up the fast tottering morale of the German people. The voice of truth is bound to reach them sooner or later. The stringent steps that are being feverishly taken by the Nazis in the very first week of war to prevent that voice reaching the German people is itself the most revealing indication of the uneasiness in their minds.

* * * *

The man most intensely hated by the Germans during and after the last war had nothing to do with the military and naval command of the Allies. In fact he was not a soldier at all but as plain a civilian as you or me. He was Lord Northcliffe, one of the greatest journalists of all time. It was his propaganda machine, which finally broke the German resistance. None less than Hitler himself has paid a tribute to the consummate skill with which he conducted his war of words.

The pen is mightier than the sword, so runs the old adage. Its truth was conclusively revealed by Lord Northcliffe and will be proved once again by those who are defending the bastions of democracy at present.

A Puzzle Cure for Bashfulness



CAN you imagine a situation like this? Four beautiful girls, four handsome boys, a phonograph pouring forth swing music—and no dancing. The young folks are all good steppers, but they are extremely bashful. Can you bring them together so that each boy is next to a girl?

Moving two neighboring persons at a time to the blank spaces, see if you can in four moves rearrange the eight young people so that each girl will be between two boys and each boy between two girls. Cut out the dancers, or use buttons in their place.

For Solutions See Page 39.

Can You Solve This Chess Puzzle?

IF you like chess, here is a puzzle that will tax your chess imagination. The problem consists in filling in the blanks with terms used in this ancient game, so as to form a coherent story.

Once upon a time, a —— —— rode up to a —— where lived a beautiful —— ——. It was nearly ——. —— —— were flying noisily around, now and then perching —— the roofs, and uttering shrill cries, which would have ——your ears to —— quickly. It was a great ——, whether or not he could get in, for you must know that the —— who lived in this old —— was terribly jealous of his ——, and was always quick to —— and —— any attempt on a stranger's part to visit her. He kept every door —— by soldiers ——up in rank and file. The —— was sadly —— by this conduct, and often used to resent it. Today she was dressed in a silk with a sort of —— —— in pretty large —— and looked beautiful enough to —— a stone to admiration. When she heard who was below, she whispered to the —— who attended her, and he slipped quietly down stairs and admitted the ——. The ——, however, saw him, and with a scowl as deep as if he had been obliged to —— all his ermine, he spoke to six great —— ——, and in a few moments, although the —— was the ——'s own cousin, and therefore a perfectly proper companion, the poor —— was left with only a —— ——.

Solution: Fill in—black knight, castle, white queen, (k)night, black rooks, upon (a pawn), sett, aching (a king), problem, king, castle, queen, discover, check, guarded, drawn, queen, bored (board), double check, squares, move, bishop, knight, king, pawn, black men, knight, queen's, queen, smothered mate.

Little Soviet Citizens

How They Are Trained Up Right From The Kindergarten Stage

Children doing gardening in their spare time.

This account of a Kindergarten school attached to a textile mill in Kuntzevo, near Moscow, written after a personal visit, reveals the striking progress that Soviet Russia is making in the field of primary education and incidentally gives us an insight into one of the major benefits of classless society.

By D. G. Tendulkar

On the verandah of the Kindergarten.

A SMALL golden fish is swimming in the aquarium, moving its pink fins. Air bubbles are continuously rushing to the surface. A plump baby with big blue eyes stands before the aquarium. Holding its breath, the baby admires the quick movement of the golden fish. It has forgotten about everything.

A large flower-pot stands on the table. A beautiful white flower waves on a high flexible stem. A little girl carefully stretches her hand and touches slightly the flower.

A corner of the Kindergarten of Kuntzevo Textile Factory.

Be careful, Lilia,—says the nurse,—don't break the flowers.—I will only smooth it a bit—replies Lilia, showing her hands—Look, they are absolutely clean.

The children run noisely into the room and take their seats at the low tables. Now it is time for dinner for the group of children of 3 years old. 20 little children sit on their chairs and wait when the nurse pours into their plates a tasty bouillon. Everyone holds his spoon ready. Babies of 3 years of age in the kindergarten quickly learn how to eat independently. The training of independent habits is one of the most important tasks of the kindergarten. The entire personnel of the kindergarten beginning with the manager and finishing with nurses devote great attention to this task.

In The Wrong Group

At last Lilia went away from the beautiful flower and now she is busy eating bouillon with her spoon. Lilia is four years old, she is the eldest in the group of children of 3 years old. Last autumn her mother brought her to the kindergarten for the first time. Lilia was placed into the group of four-year-old children. Nobody took care at home to teach Lilia how to dress herself and to hold a spoon. The other children in the group have already acquired these habits.

The teacher of the group was obliged to feed and dress her. The girl walked sadly in the garden, she became capricious without any reason asking to be taken to her home. The teacher understood what was the matter and Lilia was transferred to the group of three years old children. The children here began only to acquaint themselves with independent habits and Lilia did not stand out among them in her helplessness. She became at once merry and cheerful.

Within two weeks Lilia came to the teacher of the group of four-year-old children and stated triumphantly:

Look, how I have learned.....

She took off quickly her dress and put it on again. Then she turned her back to the teacher and said shyly:

I have not yet learned how to button up a dress. Help me.

The dinner is over The teacher brings a wash-basin with water into the room.

Now children we shall play with you in hand-washing—she says and shows how to do the necessary movements.

Those who do these movements correct in the air, are admitted to approach the wash-basin. Not only can they wash hands in it, but also they can paddle. The children wait with impatience for this procedure. Thus, hygienic habits are imbued among the children in the kindergarten.

Now the babies go to bed. Their day is long and filled up with various occupations: games, running in the yard, singing, dancing and

Children on a platform of the Red Square, Moscow.

(Continued On Page 38)

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

By JOHN RUSKIN

Of King's Treasuries

(From "Seasame And Lilies")

"Of King's Treasuries," delivered as a benefit lecture, is the first essay in the collection known as "Sesame and Lilies." Introducing his idea, Ruskin explained the title. "The King's Treasuries" are the thoughts of the world's great men, and "Sesame" is the books which have the magic power to open to us the gold of the treasuries.

The following quotations from Ruskin are an "Open Sesame" to his ideas about books

"I want to speak to you about the treasuries hidden in books; and about the way we find them and the way we lose them . . . For all books are divisible into two classes—the books of the hour, and the books of all time.

"The book of talk is printed only because its author cannot speak to thousands of people at once; if he could he would, the volume is mere multiplication of his voice . . . But a book is written, not to multiply the voice merely, not to carry it merely, but to perpetuate itself. The author has something to say which he perceives to be true and useful, or helpfully beautiful.

"Will you go and gossip with your housemaid or your stable-boy when you may talk with queens and kings; or flatter yourselves that it is with any worthy consciousness of your own claims to respect that you jostle with the hungry and common crowd for entree here, and audiences there, when all the while this eternal court is open to you, with its society, the chosen and the mighty of every place and time? Into that you may enter always; in that you may take fellowship and rank according to your wish.

"If the person who wrote the book is not wiser than you, you need not read it; if he be, he will think differently from you in many respects.

"And be sure also, if the author is worth anything, that you will not get at his meaning all at once—nay, that at his whole meaning you will not for a long time arrive in any wise." Ruskin here makes a vivid comparison between the hidden thought in the parables and narratives of books and pure gold which must be dug from the hidden crevices of rock

At this point the lecturer explains how necessary it is for people to study words and shades of meaning. He quotes a passage from Milton's "Lycidas" and for 15 minutes reveals the meaning hidden among the difficult words.

"After you go to them for clear sight, so must you stay with them that you may share at last their just and mighty passion. Passion or 'sensation'. I am not afraid of the word, still less of the thing. You have heard many outcries against sensation lately, but, I can tell you, it is not less sensation we want, but more. If we were sponges perhaps sensation might not be easily got for us; if we were earth worms liable at every instant to be cut in two by the spade, perhaps too much sensation might not be good for us. But being human beings, it is good for us; nay, we are only human in so far as we are sensitive, and our honour is precisely in proportion to our passion. The essence of vulgarity lies in the want of sensation.

"Reason can but determine what is true—it is the God-given passion of humanity which alone can recognize what God has made good."

Here follows a diatribe against the public of England in their lack of feeling. It would have been interesting to see the faces of the audience when the speaker became definite in his applications.

He concludes, "He only is advancing in life, whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace."

JOHN RUSKIN PUT ASIDE WRITING TO BECOME A SOCIAL WORKER.

Like his master Carlyle, John Ruskin carried the influence of literature into industrial and social relations. He gave away dol. 1,000,000, his entire inheritance, in fact, to uplift and educate the men born into mill life and endless poverty.

John Ruskin was born in 1819 to wealthy parents. At the age of 9 he wrote a poem, "Budasia, a Poem of the Universe." At 15 he had an article published and another at 18. University training at Oxford continued to unfold his natural intelligence and immediately after getting his degree he published a book on art.

At the age of 30 Ruskin published "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," one of his best books and one of England's great works on subjects of art. The seven lamps are: Sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory and obedience. One notes that they are qualities of life as well as art.

After a time Ruskin dropped his writing and became a social welfare worker. He gave his time to teaching the men in factories. For them he prepared and delivered lectures, some of which are collected into the book "Sesame and Lilies." He organized clubs among them and did what he could to better their lives. It was at this time and until his death that he gave away his fortune for their betterment.

Lean Arms To The Sky

(By OCTAVE LILLY, in "Opportu nity," Journal of Negro Life).

I see a people
stretching lean arms
to the sky
in solemn supplication
to mute gods
who have listened
with deafened ears
through centuries.

Steel shackles
sunk deep
in skin
and bone
on wasted limbs.....
the clink clink
of metal against stone
mingling with anguished cries
then growing faint
and dying echoes
in the lonely hills
while fresh blood
and tears baptize
the never changing stage
where millions dance
a dizzy dance of death.

New faces pleading
upturned and reverent
a varicoloured pattern
of black and white
yellow and brown
covering the universe
and wavering along the brink
between despair and hope....
tho' puzzled like birds
startled from their nests
they hurtle on
knowing there is work to do
and sensing the need
of doing it together
lest the fires of war
and pestilence and greed
consume the browning leaves
of peace and brotherhood.

I see a people
for ages claimed
by fruitless toil
and blind obedience
becoming aware
and biding time
till strong enough
to grind
oppression into dust.

"What's it say on the programme".

"It says 'the world's strongest man. Weights by the Small Arms Factory; Teeth by Ivories Ltd'."

IRON AGE REMAINS IN BRITAIN

Explorers on the 900 ft. summit of Castle Hill, near Huddersfield, where Queen Cartismandua of the Brigantes is thought to have lived 2,000 years ago, have found a wall of the type that often confronted Julius Caesar.

Walls of beams and stones were frequently mentioned by Roman historians in their narratives on invasions and the discovery of such a wall some 10ft. below the surface of the earthworks of the Brigantes has borne out theories that Castle Hill was inhabited during the Iron Age.

Although excavation has been going on for less than a week considerable progress has been made in the search for relics of the tribesmen whose handsome queen betrayed King Caractacus to the Romans.

POTTERY AND BONES.

Mr. F. K. Horsell, treasurer of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society showed me signs of burning on the stone and beam wall, writes a "News Chronicle" correspondent.

"We first unearthed a wall of much later date." he explained, "and then immediately beneath it came the Iron Age wall. It is not possible to say whether the burning of the wall was caused by accident or during the storming of the fort by enemies."

Several pieces of broken pottery, animal bones and a number of clay pipes of recent date have been unearthed.

AMAZING GANGSTER EXPLOIT

American Bank Robbed Of £14,000

NEW YORK.

Flying low over roads and parkways of Long Island a plane in which two policemen sat behind machineguns searched for a stolen black saloon car.

In the car were five gunmen who, after a hold-up in the main street of fashionable Long Beach, had escaped with £14,000.

The money was seized as it was being taken from the National City Bank to the Post Office on the other side of the road.

Bystanders saw a heavy lorry rumble into the street and stop in front of the Post Office. One tyre was punctured—on a spike apparently planted on the road.

Then the black car drove into the street. As the bank messenger, accompanied by armed policemen, emerged with the money three men with revolvers jumped from the car, disarmed the policemen and snatched the bag.

Another man in the car covered them with a machine-gun. A fifth man sat at the wheel.

Shots were fired by Post Office men as the car raced off. The alarm was raised, police radio cars and the Death Squad, with machine-guns screamed through the town.

A cordon was drawn round Long Beach, but the black car broke through. Twice later policemen saw it and fired at it.

Then the plane reported by radio that what looked like the suspected car had been found. It was another car. The plane took up the chase again and again reported the car.

Then the plane radioed that it had lost the trail, and finally it was conceded that the black car had escaped.—"News Chronicle."

Pandit Brij R. S. Cowshish and Shrimati Lajja Malaviya whose wedding took place recently. The bridegroom is the son of the late Pandit Jyoti Prasad, M.A., LL.B., a well-known nationalist leader of Jagadhri, while the bride is the daughter of Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, M.L.C. (U.P.) and grand-daughter of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

TIRED TO DEATH ?

Impoverished blood means premature fatigue

Your blood is your life stream. It feeds your nerves and brain, carries the vital elements that defeat disease. When your blood is weak and impoverished you feel tired, listless, 'nervy'; you are liable to any and every common ill. Sanatogen literally puts fresh, vigorous blood into your system; gives you new stamina, new health, new life. Start your daily Sanatogen to-day — you'll be amazed how quickly you regain your health and spirits.

25,000 doctors have written in praise of Sanatogen. Sanatogen is a food, not a stimulant—its effects are as permanent as the blood in your body.

renew your vital forces with daily Sanatogen

58% more energy after 14 days.

Extensive tests carried out by doctors on a group of workers showed that normally only 8% of their energy remained at the end of each day's work. After only a fortnight's course of Sanatogen a hard day's work left them with 66% of their energy unused. Sanatogen therefore gave them 58% more enthusiasm for fun.—*Med. Echo.*

I feel I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen.

"I feel I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen. I have been a victim of nerves and stomach trouble for years. I have such a weak digestion it was difficult to find a food to agree. My doctor advised Sanatogen. That was 20 years ago, and I have taken Sanatogen regularly ever since. In fact I could not live without it, and that is no exaggeration."

Mrs. S., Nr. Castleford.

IDEAL FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

The "Lancet" writes: "*There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative, and more particularly in cases of general debility.*"

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR QUOTES BUDDHA

Bristol Tribunal Readily Exempts Market Gardener From Enlistment In Army

The Bristol Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes:—

A Gloucestershires market-gardener, H. O. Phillipson, told a conscientious objectors' tribunal here to-day that he had adopted a faith based on Buddhism, and quoted these words of Buddha:

"He who wishes to attain to the joy of living in harmony with the universe shall deceive no one, entertain no hatred for anybody and no wish to injure through anger".

The judge described his statement as "most interesting", and he was placed on the conscientious objectors' register unconditionally.

"UNIVERSAL GOOD WILL"

His quotation continued: "He shall have measureless love for all creatures, even as a mother has for her only child—whom she protects with her own life. Up above, below and all around him he shall extend his love, which is without bounds and obstacles, and which is free from all cruelty and antagonism; while standing, sitting, walking, lying down till he falls asleep he shall keep his mind active in the exercise of universal goodwill."

Phillipson also said: "Believing that preparation for war leads to war, I refuse to become a part of the military machine.

"I am endeavouring to create peace within my soul and to order my actions in accordance with that inner light and power. The truth of the words of Buddha uttered 580 years before Christ, is in no way mitigated when confronted by the present state of affairs.'

SHIRLEY TEMPLE "PRO-BRITISH"

PEKING.—Because the Shirley Temple film "The Little Princess" was shown a Chinese-British cinema here was closed. The Japanese objected to the film on account of its "pro-British angle."

Before the closing of the cinema pickets posted outside the theatre belonging to the Japanese-sponsored "anti-British campaign" had upbraided the management. They also accosted all Chinese and told them not to enter.—Reuter.

GANESH

The Symbol Of Perfection

By MITRANAND

Ganesh is worshipped as the remover of obstacles and difficulties. He is addressed at the commencement of all undertakings As the patron of learning, he is the friend of students. The festival occurring towards the end of the rains, it is only natural for the peasants to regard Ganesh celebrations as a harvest festival.

It is strange how this image—half-man, half-animal,—should have attained such precedence and importance over the thousands of other gods in the Hindu pantheon. Nevertheless in these days of vaunted civilisation and enlightenment, it is doubtful if even ten per cent of educated Hindus really and truly believe in the mythology of Ganesh; and yet, even the most sceptical enter whole-heartedly into the holiday spirit.

Upon seeing an image of Ganesh for the first time, a European friend of mine exclaimed: "What a jolly little monster." On another occasion an "Oxford returned" student excused his childishness between the shouts of "Ganpati morya" by remarking: "Ridiculous and all that, but jolly good fun."

The Ganapatya School

In India there is a very exclusive school of Raja Yogis who worship Ganesh as the symbol of perfection and fulfilment. Since Westerners are beginning to take an interest in our Indian yogis, I think it will be interesting for the majority of people to learn what these supermen find illuminating in the "jolly little" monster." It will not be possible within the scope of this article to go into the mythology of how Ganesh lost his head and acquired an elephant's, except to say that the myth has to do with creation and the flood; a myth common to all the great religions.

In the course of time the image of Ganesh has undergone changes. Even in recent years we have seen Ganesh dressed in khadder, sitting before a charka. Here I may mention that the word "worship" is a very clumsy and inadequate translation of the term "pooja." This latter word comes from a sanscrit root meaning "fulfilment." The yogis of the Ganapatya school look upon the image of Ganesh as the answer to the riddle of the universe, as well as the process leading to that unconditioned existence with which they strive to identify themselves.

In the early days of humanity the sages—knowing the weakness of the human mind for concrete symbols—decided to create an image symbolic of perfection and fulfilment, which at the same time would embody the process leading to the attainment of it. And hence, Ganesh; half-human, half-animal; a joy to children and peasants, an enigma to the sceptic, and a revelation to the wise. The sages further ordained that no worship would be acceptable to the gods unless Ganesh was first invoked. As the student said: "ridiculous;" and yet, could anything be more ridiculous than the attempt to put truth which is infinite, into words which are finite.

Symbolic Figure

Ganesh is a four-armed image of human form surmounted by an elephant's head, upon which is a crown of gold. The forehead is smeared with ashes, the ears are adorned with ornaments. The two upper hands hold a rope and an elephant's goad. The lower pair of hands are holding a laddoo (sweetmeat), and a broken tusk. As the result of eating sweetmeats, the stomach is distended. Ganesh is seated on a rat which is continually struggling to be free, and it requires constant watchfulness on the part of Ganesh to prevent the rat from escaping.

"THE FINAL TOUCH".
(Photo by N. G. Limaye)

The rat is symbolic of mind, it wanders into the gutters of life and gets lost in the city of ignorance, sensuality and craving. Man becomes the slave of this instrument; bewildered and stupified he wanders aimlessly; out of harmony with life there is friction and discord, and the result is sorrow, grief, and pain. The outcome of this is the "I" process, which through fear erects barriers as protection against the movement of life splitting up consciousness "I" and "mine". This egoism, this sense of separateness is ruthlessly dividing man from man creating racial prejudices, conflict, and the horrors of war.

To identify ourselves with Ganesh the very first step is to sit on the mind, to condition it by intense awareness. By right effort the mind can and must be freed of its self-imposed fears and cravings. The comprehension of truth is a personal experience, an actuality attained through awareness and discernment. Ceaseless vigilance will betray the creator of illusion in the mind; liberation is the outcome of individual comprehension of the "I" process.

The Beloved will now feed his devotee with sweetmeats (laddoo), for which the devotee develops insatiable desire.

The sweetmeat is symbolic of knowledge, sustenance of the sages; of which they never tire or remain satisfied until the riddle of life is solved. With the establishment of knowledge, awareness becomes effortless, spontaneous. The pot-belly of Ganesh has increased the weight bearing down on the rat; wisdom dispels ignorance. Where there is understanding there is neither repression nor adjustment. as light dispels darkness, so knowledge dispels ignorance. The conditioned mind stripped of illusion is face to face with reality, but to comprehend it requires discernment—which is choiceless.

Life is ever-moving, becoming, and to realise it one must live fully every moment in the present, which is eternity. By living in the past we detach ourselves from life (the whole) and thus disintegrate from the whole. By being aware in the present we are moving with the un-impeded current of life and thus lose the sense of separateness, which is ignorance born of the "I" process.

Having destroyed ignorance and the power of illusion (symbolised by the broken tusk), the devotee is presented with the rope and goad. The rope is the weapon of Yama the Lord of death, it is the power of karma (the law of cause and effect) which binds man to rebirth. Karma is a state of mental indigestion; the accumulated burden (self-imposed) of friction and resistance of the "I" process against the swift moving current of life. In the hand of Ganesh the rope represents victory over death and rebirth, freedom from duality and the obsession of "I" which is ignorance. The goad is the urge of life to fulfil, to achieve completeness, which manifests as creative intelligence.

The Elephant's Trunk

The being thus consumed by the urge to fulfilment, awakens the true discernment of the essen-

(Continued On Page 35)

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

(Continued From Page 3)

among those who took an active part in the Service. A Parsee business man spoke of his prophet Zoroaster and quoted from his sayings. There were also readings from the Bhagavad Gita and from the Bible a vigorous call from one of the prophets, "I have put my words into your mouth; here and now I give you authority over nations and kingdoms, to tear up, to break down, to shatter, to pull down, to build up and to plant." (Jeremiah Chapter). The climax came when, led by a Muslim, the whole assembly said together: "I pledge the service of my life to God, to dispel suspicions and distrust, and to create brotherhood and common obedience to God amongst the people of this country, so that India may contribute its share to the solution of the problems of the world."

What has been the significance of this MRA Camp, now drawing to a close? For the age-old problems of ruler and ruled, its significance lies in the multiplication of such sentiments as the following expressed many times over by the Indians and non-Indians. Mrs. Sonubai Adhev of Poona, an Indian Grandmother, said: "I now see that I have the responsibility for bridging the gulf between the Indians and the British." A typical army major replied, "I have learnt in this camp that Indian men and women can give me the answer to my problems." Also a leader in the Forward Bloc in Congress, Dr. C. C. Ghosh, M.L.A., said at one of the open meetings: "I am a Congress man of twenty-five years' standing. I find that Britishers are co-operating with us in this MRA campaign, and I see no reason why I should not join it. I believe in the principles of MRA, and I want to carry them into practical action."

Pledge Of Unity

It is a time of international crisis. Leaders and citizens of every nation, India included, are voicing the question: "What can be done?" MRA is the answer. As the news about the European situation came over the Radio each evening in the camp, the urgent need of spreading the news of MRA became increasingly apparent. Here is the answer to the conflict which has already burst into open warfare in Europe. MRA is the movement for constructive peace on a world-wide scale based on a change in human nature. Every member of the Camp pledged himself to introduce to India and the East the principles of MRA: absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, together with daily listening and daily obedience to God. Every Hindu, Muslim Sikh and Christian can listen to God—every man, woman and child. Obedience to God will unite all classes, races and creeds.

A well-known Muslim Judge from Peshawar summed up the Camp thus: "The God-given message of MRA must go out to all Indians in their own languages so that villagers too shall hear and understand. MRA shall teach all of us that there is one God over all and that we should all be in touch with His plan."

Ceylon's Festival Dances

Kandy's Picturesque Procession Of The Temple Of The Sacred Tooth

(By A. MADHAVAN)

There is in Ceylon the annual Festival of the Temple of the Sacred Tooth. It is said that the Sacred Teeth of Lord Buddha were unearthed and kept in the Great Pagoda at Rangoon. Several years ago the Burmese Pagoda authorities made a present of the Casket containing the Sacred Tooth to the temple in Kandy. This Casket is taken out in procession every year by the temple trustees and a large concourse of people follows the same. The Casket is taken out in a chariot drawn by two bullocks and a large group of devotees. Of course, the bullocks do the major part of the work.

Hinayana Buddhism

The majority of the Ceylonese follow a type of Buddhism, called the Hinayana or the Lesser Vehicle and as such believe in a sort of idol worship. Here we see a striking parallel to the Indian customs. Buddhism in its simplest form did not constitute a codified religion, but it must be remembered that more than twenty-five centuries have elapsed since Lord Buddha preached his simple teachings and the various stages in the development of Buddhist influence, marked by the decadence in the basic principles of the religion, converted it into a dry set of codes and formality, devoid of substance.

Each and every nationality which has adopted Buddhism has made necessary changes in the same, so that now at long last, we have a number of differing types of Buddhism. Even so, in India, at the time when Buddhism held its sway over the teeming millions, there arose the Hinayana and the Mahayana Schools. Protagonists of either School were ever ready to fly at each other's throats. Woe to the Ahimsa cult!

Picturesque Procession

The importance of this procession of the Sacred Tooth lies not so much in the religious aspect of the whole thing, but in the enormous crowd it attracts. Here also we find a similar custom to that of Hindus. The temple festivals of the Hindus are occasions when the whole countryside flocks to the spot to make merry.

Apart from the procession itself, there are numerous side attractions, the most important of which are the dances performed by professionals and amateurs. In the temples of Malabar also the festivals are occasions for similar dance-performances.

There are many kinds of dances and even dance-mimicries, as can be seen from the photographs reproduced on this page. These dances, apart from being a source of merriment to the people at large, are of particular interest to students of culture and civilization. They give us the clue to the particular instincts and the solution to the commingling of cultures.

Gaudy Dance Costumes

The dances are done to the accompaniment of various native instruments which are as crude as some of the dances themselves. It is stated these dances were adopted from those days when Ceylon was not Buddhist land.

The classical dances are marked by gaudiness of the costumes and headgear. The sartorial aspect is too much stressed. The festival dances adapt the costume of the classical type, but do not strictly observe the technique, with the result that at times they look ludicrous, if not ridiculous. Thus these dances are as a rule crude and the steps are unrefined. But even then there is, in them, a wealth of imagery unsurpassed by the numerous imitations that have since come into existence. The Kandyan dance is a dance of action and motion. It is not a dance of expression.

There is enough scope in these dances for patient adaptation. A synthesis of numerous such arts will, perhaps, be able to give us a far more beautiful and comprehensive outlook, an outlook which may serve to weld the various warring peoples of the world into a far more happy and cultured humanity. Culture as seen through arts has to be welded into a civilization which will carry our species a thousand years forward.

In a world torn by strife and mutual hatred, it is refreshing to see the better side of the various cultures draw us into a kind of cohesion, a kind of unity in diversity.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

TAILOR BILL
WADDA THEY MEAN—THE WOMAN PAYS!
STUDIOS FURNISH THE CLOTHES WORN BY WOMEN STARS IN FILMS —BUT ACTORS HAVE TO PROVIDE THEIR OWN WARDROBES.
LLOYD NOLAN'S PROMOTION FROM PLAYING GANGSTERS AND HEELS TO HERO ROLES COST HIM $2800— THE PRICE OF A WARDROBE BEFITTING A ROMANTIC STAR.
JUDY GARLAND, WHEN SHE MADE HER STAGE DEBUT AT THE AGE OF 3½, HAD TO BE CARRIED OFF THE STAGE AFTER SINGING A SONG FIVE TIMES ..... SHE WANTED TO GO RIGHT ON SINGING!
Bruno
8-12

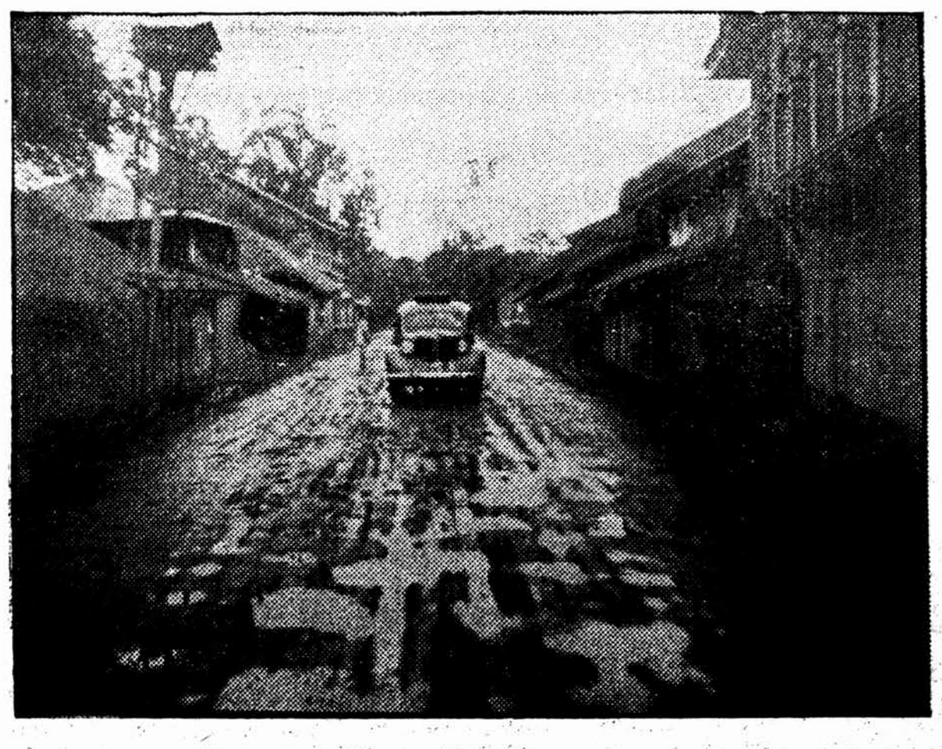
They fly down to breakfast for

Scott's Porage Oats

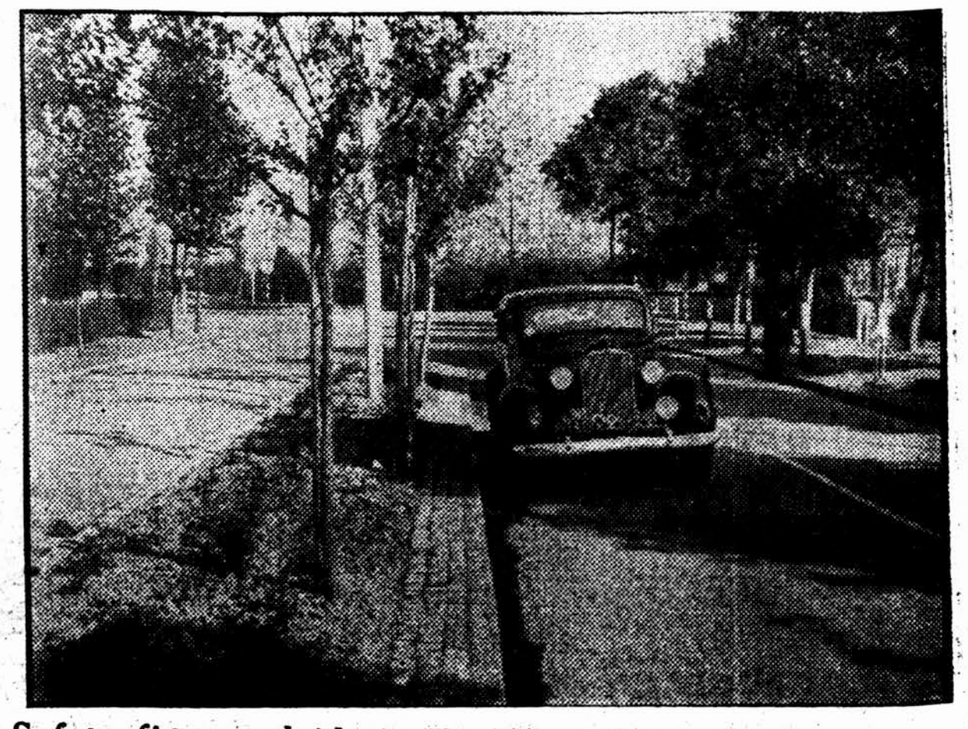
For young and old, Scott's Porage Oats are the ideal breakfast—delicious to eat, rich in nourishment for brain and body, easy to digest. These are the choicest of the Scottish crop and Scottish oats, as everyone knows are the finest in the world.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.



Bombay-Poona Road, in the monsoon, passing through a village.



Safety first methods in Tienen (Belgium): The road is divided by a central track planted with trees and rose bushes—a practical design aesthetically carried out.

Transport In Bombay

By J. R. SCREWVALA

II—Good Roads Mean National Saving

MAY God save the already suffering masses of India, from the impending ordeal, but looking to the vagaries of the monsoon this year it behoves Government to make arrangements, to open relief works, for the affected people, of the most utilitarian type to the public. Canals, buildings, and roads come under this category.

Germany will carry the first prize for the construction of vast beautiful roads, next comes America and then follow other countries. Vienna stands supreme in solving the housing problems.

Backward India

India, the primitive-minded India, as usual is dismally lagging behind other countries, even like Persia and Afghanistan.

A thorough work well begun in an organised way is far better and more remunerative than half measures taken with an eye and mind always on the purse. Any Government, of any country, with good credit, honest motive and "bona fides" for the public at least can any moment command money by raising loans for such public works, as the construction of good roads, canals, buildings, etc., Patch work is always patch work. Half measures never pay in the end.

A well-designed road in Aalsmeer (Holland) which has been planned to fit into the landscape. From the practical point of view, we see the road is divided into two distinct traffic lanes by a wide central strip in order to minimise the chance of accidents, while from the aesthetic point of view, flowers and small hedges have been introduced along the central strip in order to make it colourful. (Photos by Courtesy of Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.)

The money spent in partial work is lost in the long run. Macadamized roads are better than kutcha, dusty and muddy roads, as are constructed by the local boards even now but concrete roads, though very costly in the beginning are more comfortable, easy for transport, long lasting and cheaper in the end. Not only does this work of road construction, give bread to the famished labourers but the materials used therein assist so many indigenous side industries of the country.

Stigma On Bombay

The whole of India is not linked by good trunk roads. Some of the presidencies though very progressive in other respects are hopelessly behind times as regards construction of pucca, well—built roads. Be it said to our shame that Bombay Presidency though pioneer in this respect, and it is a stigma on the fair name of her progress.

The present Bombay Ministry may be exonerated from the blame for the total neglect of its predecessors, during the past ten years, for the bold scheme of the Hon'ble Mr. M Y. Nurie, to build a grand trunk road, from Bombay to Ahmedabad, reflects the greatest credit upon his foresight, acumen and ability, for it may in the very near future link it with Karachi and the whole of Sind, the most fertile and promising province of India, the future granary of this country, with Sukkar Barrage as its pride.

Still some of the existing trunk roads of this presidency are in a most undesirable condition and especially in the time of monsoon are a real curse with danger to life. This rotten condition may of course be not out of mind of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie and there may perhaps be many hitches in his way but judging from his present very sympathatic attitude and forward policy, the public may fervently hope that prompt and thorough measures for the reconstruction of the already worn out trunk roads of this presidency will be taken on solid and permanent basis.

Annas -/9/-, Rs. 1/- and 2/- per bottle.

Nothing else will give the Hair such a Radiant, Healthy appearance. Rubbed gently into the hair roots, it affords a Complete Hair Tonic Food, Preventing Thinning and Loss of Hair.

Sold by all Dealers, or Direct from

Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Calcutta.

Ask for and get Stanistreet Products always.

HOW HEADACHES BEGIN

The British Medical Association, meeting at Aberdeen, Scotland, has been delving into the problem of headaches The learned physicians came to the conclusion that "unwanted visitors" cause more headaches than do physical disorders. Other headache causes noted were: Loud voices, the prospect of unpleasant tasks, dislike of other people, depression, worry insomnia and insults.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BUDDHIST JURISPRUDENCE

EARLY BUDDHIST JURISPRUDENCE (Theravada Vinaya Laws) by Miss Durga N. Bhagvat, M. A., (Oriental Book Agency, Poona). Pp. 204, vi, vii, with a map of India, showing monastic centres in 400 B. C.—700 A. D., and Illustrations. Price Rs. 3/- This is the revised edition of the authoress' thesis submitted for the Master's degree to the University of Bombay and forms No. 13 of the Studies in Indian History of the Indian Historical Research Institute (St. Xavier's College, Bombay). Buddhists in ancient India framed monastic laws (Vinaya) for the guidance of the inmates of the Buddhist fraternity—the Sangha ("Sam-han", to hold together). The promulgation of Vinaya laws was effected through pronouncements of the Buddha, rules made by the Sangha, rules made by learned and elderly Bhikkhus and rules made by Vinayadhares (Doctors of Law) at an Avasa. In the Vinaya Jurisprudence, great importance was attached to confession. The trial was held in the presence of the fraternity and in the presence of the accused. The verdict of the Sangha was final, provided the rules of what we call "natural justice" were followed. The jury system was not unknown and an instance is cited (p. 115) of a woman having been appointed to the jury. Offences against the Sangha, included causing a split in the Sangha on the pretext of calling attention of the inmates to a particular point which was sure to lead to hot discussion and consequently to schism; offences against religion, including the pretending to possess miraculous powers, etc. The highest punishment was dismissal from the Sangha. A number of typical trials have been described in the book. No Bikkhu could hold property; it all belonged to the Sangha. The laws of the Sangha were respected by the State, which allowed the members to be dealt with by the Sangha. The authoress shows the law in its environments and analyses the contents of the law with reference to their history or development and shows the changes introduced in it from time to time. Chapter VI contains an account of the sources from which the law proceeded and investigates the theory of legislation, judicial precedents and customary law.

The Vinaya laws are both extensive and intricate and reveal the legal aptitude and common sense of its Buddhist framers. The laws were both civil and relating to criminal wrongs against person, property, the Sangha and religion and were graded according to their seriousness. Incidentally, they go to show that forced celibacy among males and females (on which the Vinaya insisted) was liable to great abuse. One of the Chapters deals with women (Bhikkhunis under the Vinaya).

The authoress has made a learned and critical contribution towards reviving interest in a class of people who lived and moved in the past. In the book is reconstructed the daily life of an ancient Buddhist Bikkhu and a Bhikkhuni based upon a large mass of material (the Bibliography refers to over 150 books and periodicals) which the authoress has admirably succeeded in collecting and presenting in an exceedingly readable manner.

N. H. P.

RAJPUTS

THE BELHATH RANAS: History and Tradition, by Rana Ramapathi Singh. P. 40. Price Rs. 2-8-0. The author traces the history of the Sisodia class of Rajputs to which he belongs, right from Ikshvaku, Shri Harischandra and Shri Ramchandra, and the deviation of his ancestors to Bihar. Reference is made in the book to several ancient Rajput Chiefs like Hamir and Chanda. The author is a zamindar and one is glad to read in the book that he has been taking interest in rural uplift.

N. H. P.

The Prophet Of Islam And His Traditions

The biography of Muhammad, the Prophet, is as interesting as a novel, and every few months we have attempts at a new presentation of his colourful personality. Often it is a "popular" work by a man who does not understand that it is more difficult to write a simple book which gives a correct picture than a learned tome containing a lifeless mass of ponderous material. Several scholarly works regarding the Prophet's life and work have appeared within recent years, the most notable of which are the works of Buhl and Tor Andreae, and the voluminous "Siratun Nabi" of Shibli and Sulaiman Nadwi. Among popular works Ameer Ali's "Spirit of Islam" still retains pride of place.

There is yet another class of book, which is neither "scholarly," nor exactly "popular," and such a work is often liable to fall between two stools. We are rather afraid that Hafiz Ghulam Sarwar's "Muhammad, the Holy Prophet" ("History of Islam", vol. I, Life of the Prophet. Islamic Literary Publishing House, Lahore, 1937. 540 pp. Price not mentioned) is a work of this character. It is a full-length biography of the Holy Prophet, written by a believing Muslim, and full of a reverent spirit towards his hero. But it is neither sufficiently "popular" to interest the man-in-the-street, nor sufficiently scholarly to be of value to the student. To begin with, there are no footnotes and no index. The book gives a chronological account of the life of the Prophet, and deals fully with wars and the usual incidents of the Prophet's career. It, however, hardly ever throws any fresh light on matters of moment. The author's explanation of the Ascension ("miraj") at pp. 160-162 is somewhat difficult to accept. He explains it on the basis of his own experience, while he was on the point of drowning, and says that in the twinkling of an eye the whole of his life was clearly before his consciousness. This he compares with the Prophetic experience. An explanation such as this hardly carries conviction, and the author would have been better advised either to have kept the mystery or to have explained it on the basis of a profound allegory.

In recent years a considerable amount of work has also been done on Hadith, and we welcome a new edition and translation of the "Mishkat" ("al-Hadis", Arabic text of the "Mishkatu'l-Masabih" by Maulana Fazlul Karim. Vol. I. pp. 738. Calcutta, 1938). Wensinck's scholarly "Concordance" is of course a monument of erudition, and several rare works are being published by the "Da'iratu'l-Ma'arif, Hyderabad, Deccan. But what we really want is a careful study of the "hadith" with a view to its final evaluation for the purposes of history as well as of the study of social behaviour. The volume before us consists of the Arabic text and English translation in parallel columns on each page, a practice fashionable now in India, but of which we do not approve. The rendering, as far as we have been able to test it, is fairly accurate, but the transliteration (or rather the lack of it) is quite unpardonable. For example, we have "hadis" for "hadith," "masnad" for "musnad", "mazhab" for "madhhab," etc. In fact every page testifies to the complete disregard of the elementary rules for the transliteration of Arabic names and words. The time has come when the Universities in India should insist on students using the standard system of transliteration recommended by the Royal Asiatic Society, London, and employed by all Indian students trained in critical methods. However we welcome the work of Maulana Fazlul Karim, and hope that he will give us the remaining volumes without the blemishes mentioned above, and with a comprehensive index.

A.A.A.F.

Bulletin Of League Of Nations' Health Organisation

This new number of the Bulletin (Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-2) starts with the "Annual Report of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations."

Prevention and treatment of malaria, cancer, leprosy, bilharziasis and rabies; medico-social action in the sphere of rural hygiene, nutrition, housing and physical education; epidemiology and health statistics; biological standardisation; campaign against narcotic drugs; unification of pharmacopoeiae and anti-epidemic action in China —such are the headings of this article, is the mere enumeration of which shows the wide field of action covered by the League of Nations in its work of international co-operation and in its efforts to raise the standard of health.

The second article, entitled "Health Indices," is a skeleton standard report for use in surveys of the state of health and vitality of a given population. It contains numerical indices, incorporated in various chapters, which can be applied equally to urban or rural areas, or to a whole country, thus rendering the results numerically comparable.

Next comes the report drawn up by M Vignerot (France) on "Rural Housing and Planning". The first part of this article deals with the rural house and its outbuildings; the author reviews the general measures which should be taken to improve rural housing. The second part is concerned with community planning and the third part with questions of area planning, showing the present situation and tendencies in the various countries.

The last atricle in this number of the Bulletin of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations consists of a vast study of 260 pages drawn up by Dr. Walch-Sorgdrager on "Leptospiroses." This comprehensive report deals with the epidemiology, clinical features and prophylaxis of leptospiroses in man and describes the various clinical forms of human leptospiroses, symptomatology, diagnosis, complications and treatment.

INDIAN CRICKET SPORTS ANNUAL

INDIAN CRICKET SPORTS ANNUAL published and edited by F. J. Collins at 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 1/8. per copy.

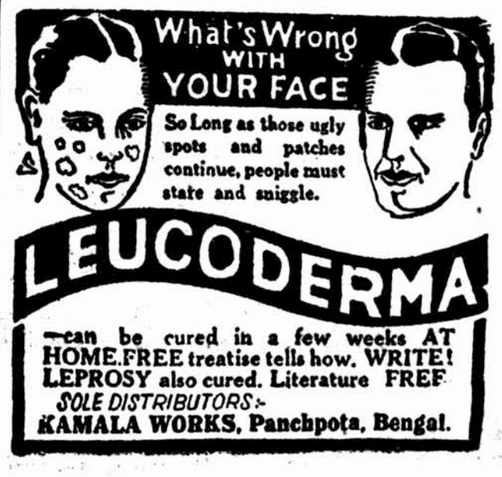
By publishing the Indian Cricket Sports Annual, Mr. Collins has removed a long-felt want of the sporting community of India. Although the message of sport has spread in a large measure throughout the country during the ten or twelve years, and the public interest has been roused considerably in all games, there is not a single reference book—with the solitary exception of the Indian Tennis Annual—in the land. Unless there is a regular and systematic record of events the rate of progress in any particular game cannot be easily detected. Nor can there be a historical record left for the posterity to judge and appreciate the happenings of the past. The Indian sporting community has, therefore, every reason to be grateful to Mr. Collins for the laborious task he had undertaken and for discharging it with a notable degree of success.

The Annual like its monthly issue is an exceedingly attractive publication. It contains authoritative records of various events held in the country during the last year, as well as their previous records. All the important games like cricket, football, hockey, tennis and athletics have been well covered. There are several instructive and informative articles on these games by well-known sportsmen who have made special studies in them. Profusely illustrated as it is, the publication makes an instant appeal to the readers. It would be an invaluable reference book and every sportsman should make it a point to possess one copy.

As the publisher himself admits, there are still many gaps in the Annual. It is the encouragement and co-operation of the sporting public which can help to remove them early It is earnestly hoped that there will be no dearth of it. If Mr. Collins follows the line of the Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack or the Ayers Lawn Tennis Almanack, the publication will be more comprehensive in details of past and present records and reduce the cost of printing very much. We have no doubt Mr. Collins will bear this in mind in future. We wish the venture all success.

J. C. M.

BOOK BARGAINS
You can buy NEW BOOKS @ 50% to 75% REDUCTION by joining the UNIVERSAL BOOK CLUB. Prospectus available from:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.
Booksellers,
210, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.


What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and sniggle.
LEUCODERMA
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Bride-Fish

By U. R. RAO, B.A. LL.B.

WITH a neat semicircular and upward motion of his crude fishing-rod, of which any expert angler could have been proud, the half-nude, sun-burnt Bogaveer landed his sparkling catch, a pretty big specimen of river salmon. In the course of the preceding half-an-hour I had seen him land, with the same dexterous stroke, quite a number of other fish that had made the waters of 'Netravati' their habitat. I marvelled at his skill with the hand-made fishing-tackle, and. said so.

"That is not quite it, Sir," remarked the man, with a grin, fixing the bait carefully and casting his line again into the river, "it's all in the day's luck! Why, at this very spot have I wasted mornings without number, and not always have I had to-day's basket!"

"So, there's an auspicious time and an inauspicious time even for angling, is there?" I observed, smiling at his simple-minded credulity. "And, perhaps, you have an astrologer, too, whm to consult for the purpose?"

The man did not reply, but leaning back, swiftly jerked the rod out of the water. This time, at the end of the line was struggling a large, exquisitely beautiful, rain-bow-hued fish. And when I say it was beautiful I mean it too; for its various tints quivered and dazzled prettily in the horizontal rays of the evening sun.

For the space of a moment, the angler stared at the lively thing as it dangled at the end of the rod. Then, shaking his head dubiously, he proceeded to delicately unhook the poor thing and, that effected, threw it back into the rippling stream. There was a flash of rain-bow colours and a splash. The next moment it had escaped from fate. I think I gave an audible surprised little gasp at that.

"Why, on earth! . . . " I stammered, wondering what could have prompted him to discard so splendid a catch and such a potentially savoury dish for the night-meal. Alternatively it could have fetched a fancy price in the town-market.

Without a word the man turned his face towards me. I saw that it had become grave, indeed, wistful.

"What was that fish?" I asked.

It was sometime before he replied.

"That, Sir," he replied in a low voice, "is the bride-fish."

"Bride-fish?" I echoed, having never heard of the existence of one.

"Yes", he returned, without raising his voloce, "the bride-fish. It never pays to catch it. For nobody, sir, excepting, perhaps, a few heartless ones would care to buy it. It simply is not done, sir."

"Why?" I asked again, piqued. I must have sounded rather eager to him, for he lifted up his shaggy head, a faint surprise in his eyes, and, replied with a shake. "That is a pretty long yarn, sir. But, surely, master would consider it a waste of time to . . ."

"On the contrary!" I interrupted, with a laugh. "I am dying, as they say, to hear it. So rattle off! Do!"

"Many years ago, sir," the man began, putting his rod aside and clapping the lid on the wicker-basket, which contained the evening's catch, with an air of finality that seemed to have something to do with the late victim of his bait, "indeed, more years ago than I can count—we go back to our great grandfather's times—there befell a sad misfortune on our village, a deeply tragic one!"

"A calamity, domestic or public, perhaps?" I suggested, with interest.

"Yes, the former or, rather, both. It was a double tragedy. In other words, two that were intimately connected with each other, as master might put it, cause and effect. And it was in this wise. The chief of the village—all the fisher-folk have one—as you are, doubtless, aware—well, he had a most pretty lass for daughter. Indeed, she easily excelled the other fisher-maidens of the place both in the quaint charm of her face, as well as the exquisite turn of her figure. They called her Meenakshi or, simply. Meena, for short. Perhaps she had eyes as flashy and swift as the silvery denizens of the waters. Be that what may, that comely slip of a girl seemed, as one might suppose, to have been the cause of not a little heart-burning among the young-men of the village. In fact, suitors to her hand were not lacking, but were, indeed. more than was good for Meena's complacence or to that of the other lasses either. It might have easily gone to her head; perhaps it did. For report had it that she was as headstrong a girl as one could expect to meet in flesh and blood. Needless to say, her father, who had been widowed during a cholera-wave, loved her, yes, almost with a fiercely jealous pride. I hope you understand me.

"He was one of those men who blindly hug their pedigree and family prestige above every other thing and would think nothing of slaying half-a-dozen folk rash enough to challenge their ascendancy over other people's. And not unnaturally, therefore, he considered fair Meena as of a piece with and a concrete embodiment of it. So, he was as vigilant of her as of what he looked upon as his ancestral honour. It was, in the circumstances, to be expected that he would have his own notions about what his future son-in-law should be like. And, of course. Meena, who had inherited her father's self-will, had hers, too. But, as is not infrequently the case, the two did not coincide.

"Meena had made her choice, in fact, already, out of a host of young aspirants to her hand, it was a handsome, rather—thinly built young man, a fellow who, it seems, loved her to the point of madness. You know what I mean. On the whole he was a very likeable fellow, as above the average lad in his mettle, they said, as say, a salmon is above a spart in daintiness. And, there was little doubt that the proud Meena fully returned Venu's love. When that is the case, the naturalest thing would have been, of course, marriage. But it was Venu's misfortune to have been son to a man, whose ancestors had during their life-time, cultivated a family feud with those of Meena's father's. A feud that was, as is not unusual with our people, nourished even more sedulously than before, by three generations that followed. And it would have been strange, indeed, if a man of Meena's father's nature had let it die with his immediate ancestor. The result of it was that he would have been the last person to countenance an alliance between a daughter of his loins and one who was the son of his late hereditary enemy.

"But what he seemed to have thought or not thought about it did not matter much to his daughter, Meena. For, of late she had come to harbour in her pert little head a silly notion that she had an absolute right to wed the young man for whom she cared and who cared for her. And therefore she still looked forward to her marriage with Venu, whom she loved warmly, despite her eccentric, prestige-ridden brute of a father. It was true that he had forbidden her sternly, on pain of dire penalty, to contact with her despised lover, but the crafty little one contrived enough ways to meet and grow intimate with Venu, especially when her father would be at sea, fishing in his smack.

"And, in course of time, their amorous trysts, as is bound to be the case sooner or later with all such affairs between a young, devoted couple not bound together yet in matrimony, came to light. Scent of their clandestine goings-on got abroad and set, as usual, the wags a-gossipping, until, one day it blew over to Meena's father. Furious with the little fragile slip of a girl of sixteen that had set his authority at nought, he summoned her to his presence and dealt severely with her. Not with mere words, as might be supposed, but with blows!—but, he had not gone far in his primitive way of bringing her to her senses, —when his eyes seemed to have caught sight of a slight change in Meena's figure, a sight that entirely unnerved him. staying his hand with a restraint singular enough for a man of his temper, he subjected her to a brief but ruthless cross-examination. And poor Meena had broken down and confessed her intimacy with one whom he detested and would, she knew, never bring himself to look upon as a son-in-law. viz. Venu.

"You can imagine, sir, what that could have meant to the proud father. Did he not fret and fume and rave? He did, and so, it was a wonder that he had not throttled her then and there. Only one thing, perhaps, prevented him from this extreme step: the great fondness, which despite all his many and not quite venial faults, that he nourished for Meena. So it was that he had only bidden her, in terrible chagrin, to hide her shame from daylight for yet awhile. He then set himself thinking furiously and at last seemed to have laid his plans for the future. For, in the course of the ensuing week, he issued a not-too polite challenge to Venu, his daughter's seducer—he considered him to be neither less nor more than that, having ruled out any the slightest possibility of real feeling between the two.—And the terms of that challenge were that he, Venu, should undergo a rowing-race with one another young man, chosen out of the body of Meena's suitors. The rest, of course, were given to understand that they stood mighty poor chance.

"The boat-race was to be run, the coming full-moon night. Sails were not to be used, only oars. And he that finished the course, away and back, first, was to wed Meena. The defeated one would be bound to abandon his claims to her hand and forthwith leave the village, undertaking not to return until the wedding was over. Rather stiff terms as you would think, sir, but he was chief and his word could easily be law. Be that what may, the rivals accepted the terms as fair and without demur. Indeed, while woth had set their hearts upon winning the wager, Venu was particularly determined, as might be supposed, not to lose! And despite the entreaties of his poor widowed mother, who seemed to have some dim forebodings as to the eventual out-come of the contest, he took up the challenge, eagerly.

"On the day of the race—it was to take place at sundown time—all of the village folk. You might be sure, were assembled on the sands. From the very outset the popular sympathy seemed to have been with Venu, for he was an uncommonly good fellow, though, of course, they had nothing particular against his rival. But it's human nature to take sides. Isn't it? And not many of them were in doubt as to the result, for it was well-known in the village that Venu was as adept at managing a craft with an oar as any other in that or the neighbouring village either. And Venu himself, was, as report had it, confident of his success, as he was secure in the knowledge of his superior skill. . . .

"They cheered wildly as, under the first rays of a brazen full-moon, the two rivals were led to the boats, which were as similar as could be. Venu cast a long, lingering look at Meena, as she stood there beside her frowning father, pale and with bated breath. And she returned that look with her deep, dark eyes on fire. Venu's boat leapt over the waves, cleaving through the waters like a sword-fish. Meena's heart also must have gone out with him. During the first lap of the race, she stood there, beside her father, still and frightened like, breathing hard and clasping and unclasping her hands, that were seen to tremble. It was undoubtedly a greater ordeal for her than, perhaps, it was to either of the competitors. And they saw her lips move silently as if in prayer. From the first, Venu had obtained a good lead over the other and maintained it too, until he touched the farther bank of Netravati, finishing the first lap of the course. Silhouetted against the moon we could clearly see his boat win half the race.

"The return was more difficult, for now the tide had begun to flow in and even if there were no tide, the wind was fiercely against them. Moreover, they had to negotiate a difficult current, but inspite of all this both the young bloods paddled furiously. Soon it had become apparent to the people on the shore that again Venu was leading, this time by more than half-a-dozen oars' length. A shout of joy, sir, went up from the sands and poor Meena was smiling through her tears. Only her father seemed not to like the look of things, for the spectators beheld him knitting his brows in a deep frown and biting his moustaches fiercely. But there was all the same what appeared to be a sly, knowing look

(Continued On Page 29)

DR. B. N. DESAI, L M & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
Wadifalia, SURAT.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 2 annas stamps.

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

TO-DAY makes a fortnight since the declaration of war. Looking back to that Sunday I remember that here in Bombay it was a depressing sort of day,—the sea, the clouds, and the city itself even, wore a look of gloom. For the first few days many people had to make a distinct effort to keep going. To most people, the actual news of war, came as a shock—and it proved harder than one would have believed, to return to concentrating on office correspondence that Monday morning.

On The Radio

Radios are naturally in high demand; yet, on enquiring, I find prices of a large number of makes have not been raised, but I have heard of prices of spare parts being pushed up by most firms. In these days, radio sets are as much a necessity as newspapers and I know of a DX hound who on his set has been listening in fo the latest War news from San Frisco to Manilla and Singapore to Cheungking. The B.B.C., in spite of their programmes having been completely upset, continue to give us interesting and amusing items whenever possible between the news. A couple of days back Howard Marshall, their famous sports commentator, gave another interestng talk—The first was a description of school children during the evacuation days —and this one described London as you would find it if you were there to-day.

Women's Compartment

Lady Lumley's talk over the radio the other day came through exceedingly well. The appeal to women in India will, I am sure, meet with a ready response though conditions here still need adjustment. I have heard it said—and by quite a few women that they were prepared to do sewing and knitting besides the more serious stuff, if that were necessary, provided they might do it at home. The Women's Auxilliary Corps has, I know, started various classes. May I humbly suggest that in the event of more women being required additional centres of training should be opened in localities other than the fort? Mrs. Tara Ali Baig in her short announcement previous to Lady Lumley's talk—spoke with feeling and in her Women's compartment if this is not already being done—a few minutes migh be devoted to broadcasting information regarding the activities of the Women's Auxiliary Corps or any other classes or lectures which might interest women. A sort of guide for the week—Mrs. Mitha, popular for her daily physical exercises over the radio, might also give a regular five or ten minutes on health and physical training for women. I understand Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim has also some rather definite ideas on the subject of training for women—so why not a round table conference? That reminds me that the B.B.C. (I am sorry to bring them in so often) broadcasted, of all things, a new parlour game called "Adverbs"—which was amusing and easy. Two sides are chosen. Each side in turn acts as in charades but instead of a word with syllables an adverb is chosen. "Sympathetically" was one of the adverbs decided on by the men though it was "Men against women"—no cricket handicaps were allowed and both sides appeared to be equally good actors. "Sympathetically" was done as a conversation between two men, one visiting the other in hospital and being very spmpathetic over a bunch of flowers and the threat of an operation ahead. The women chose "spitefully" and did it very well too!

A.R.P. Discipline For Motorists

That reminds me that cars still being driven along darkened roads with their head lights full on should be attended to—quick and proper—and since two wrongs wont make a right you can't even retaliate. For a driver who wears glasses to be picking his dismal way on a dark night along a dark road—it's a rude shock to be suddenly confronted with a pair of powerful headlights—and if he runs over a dog, or a man for that matter in this moment of sudden illumination, it would definitely be the other man's fault. Attention Mr. Haslam—what about a few stray cops on motor cycles to take care of these inconsiderate persons? Taking of A.R.P. and the requests made to the public some firms on Queen's Road put out their neon signs before any notices appeared when the "blackouts" were first tried out —but others believe in lighting up our gloom at all costs.

Illuminations

The cinemas should be glad because of the saving in their lighting bills. After all you go to a cinema to sit in the dark and who worries about the flickering lights without? It does look crazy seeing trams and buses going along in ghostly blue on streets blazing with lights. I don't envy the A.R.P. officers their job, making it a punishable offence is certainly the only way.

Profiteering

Of course, forget prices have gone up—but even that doesn't prove to those who can't read that its due to a war, because the things they buy are Indian products. "Why"—says the man in the street, "should India grown and produced articles be up in price? "Because", says his brother who goes to office at 11 a.m.—"government has decreed that it should be so." After all a war only comes once in a while and if the trader's coffers are full, he can give liberally to causes that require money and help. Toppling causes and homes for beggars, and poor people. So don't grumble, brother, it will all come back to us in name of sweet charity—and if before that day you and your family happen to get too unhappy—that's just too bad.

Indian Progressive Group And Charity

So the man who couldn't read gave it up. But the literacy campaign took it up just there. War or no war, life must go on and work must continue. Here in Bombay over 600 classes have been started since the literacy campaign began and the successful dance held last Thursday at the Taj by the Indian Progressive Group was in aid of this commendable work. The Indian Progressive Group has promised to provide the necessary fund for the expenses of the classes conducted in the Fort area and I hope they made a goid haul at their dance. Some one suggested that part of the proceeds of this dance in view of the war,

(Continued On Page 28)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Make More Money. You can Add Rs. 50 upwards weekly, build up sound and lucrative business in your spare time without canvassing. Wherever you live. Send stamp for special offer to:—Gogia & Co., Sundarnagar, (Pb.). (12080)

68. FLATS TO LET

New modern flats Lily Court, near Eros Cinema, only few left, rents ultra cheap. Telephone 26968. (12243)

71. BUNGALOWS WANTED

Wanted furnished or unfurnished Bungalow or cottage at Juhu. State terms Box No. 12259, "Bombay Cronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING.

Learn Wireless Telegraphy with up-to-date appliances, complete Ships' Wireless Cabin, Direction Finding and Radio Telephony (Latest additions to Syllabus by International Convention, CAIRO).

Radio Servicing and Engineering with latest appliances in the most Rational and Practical way—at the

GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE,

136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Apply for Prospectus with As. 5 stamps to Principal.

FOURTH
Fascinating Week

SHREE RANJIT'S
PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL:

"ADHURI KAHANI"

(UNFINISHED TALE)

ZENANA SHOW
ON MONDAY AT 1 P.M.

WEST END

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THIRTEENTH
Glorious Week

SHREE RANJIT'S
RECORD-BREAKING HIT

SANT TULSIDAS

Directed By JAYANT DESAI

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THREE SHOWS ONLY

PATHE

CINEMA: LAMINGTON ROAD

REVISED TIMINGS:

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NOW IN 3RD WEEK!!!

SAGAR'S:——:Emotional DRAMA:

Comrades

or JIVAN SATHI

Starring:

SURENDRA & MAYA
with JYOTI & HARISH
SANKATHA, ADVANI

Directed By:

NANDLAL JASHVANTLAL
A SUPREME RELEASE!

SUN., 17TH MORN. SHOW 10 A.M.

SWING TIME R.K.O. PICTURE

Now 10TH WEEK At

IMPERIAL

SAGAR'S EPIC on L O V E :

SADHANA

196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Mrs. B. Turner, Diplomaed Midwife, B.P.N.A., 14 years' experience. Address: Rahenabad, Flat No. 10, Shepherd Road, Byculla. Phone 41660. (12198)

As A Pole I Pray

By MAURICE FRYDMAN

In times when a deadly storm has gathered over the world, and nobody knows its intensity and duration, when black clouds obstruct all light and allow to see only the nearest issue, when all notions of right and wrong will be reduced to the biological righteousness of victory and sinfulness of defeat, when ends will be all-important and means of no consideration, when humanity will be sharply divided into friends and enemies, friends all good and enemies all bad, when the destruction of life and wealth will go on on a scale never yet reached, it is essential that those who can keep their heads above the clouds, do their best to see, that the conflagration, however terrible, does not touch human hearts and minds.

Their endeavours may be apparently weak and ineffective, they may be ground between divergent loyalties, they may suffer contempt and persecution, yet to preserve the seeds of a new and better life is the highest duty of man in wartime.

THE WAR GUILT

It is hard to keep afloat in a flood, but it is infinitely harder to keep a few glowing embers untouched by water.

The last war has not taught mankind the obvious truth, that humanity is one and when nations, which are but limbs of a mighty whole, struggle with each other, the whole suffers and its suffering spreads to other limbs. This truth not having been realized, we have now another war.

The responsibility for war we all share, its horrors we shall all have to endure. The only hope that the war will be short and lead to a better future lies in our not forsaking truth and mercy even on the battlefield.

The worst aspect of a war is not the physical suffering and material destruction; it is the reckless flouting of all the best and highest in mankind Humanity can easily make up loss of life and wealth, but loss of culture, of truthfulness, of human consideration for the weak, the defenceless, the refined, is a mutilation, that takes centuries to disappear.

All war is inhuman, yet those who are in charge of it are human. Let the Peace Front be really a front of peace and good will, even to the opponent. Mercy is surely a sign of strength and respect for women and children, for the old and the helpless, for schools, hospitals and seats of art and science is not going to affect victory.

ONLY A RASH

There was in Poland an ancient law, that the war is over when the enemy is pushed back out of Polish territory and no invasion of the enemy's land is permitted. It reflects an attitude to war, that does honour to one of the best fighting nations of the world. Poland was throughout her history a breakwater protecting Europe against devastating onslaughts.

The war is against Hitlerism and not against Germany. But even Hitlerism is our common responsibility All the world has collaborated in making Hitlerism the only way out for Germany's plight.

Yet Hitlerism is only a rash—Germany is still there, a frugal, long suffering, hard-working, hard-thinking, idealistic and highly cultured part and parcel of humanity. The disease must be fought, and not the patient.

As a Pole I pray: pray my country's soldiers never attack a woman or child, even inadvertently, never destroy, what people hold dear, never use poison gas, never illtreat their prisoners, never molest the civil population, never condemn Germany as a whole and never become so mean as to need and spread lies and calumnies.

LAST WAR, IF?

They have not yet heard of the highest ideal of non-violent resistance, but courage they have and determination. Poland may be swept over, but the flood will recede, as it happened so many times in the past. Poland's future greatness depends on the devotion she will show in the darkest hour to the ideal of freedom for all mankind, for she is a nation that worships freedom above all. May everybody in Poland remember—the fight is not Poland's freedom alone—it is for the freedom of Germany as well and for the freedom of the world.

"For your freedom and ours" was written on the banners of Polish fighters for independence If the same feeling is burning bright now, Poland will never perish. She will emerge from the turmoil, stronger than ever with the strength of the soul, a faithful servant of humanity.

The war may be long and weary. Many things will change before it is over. Yet the seeds of Truth and Love must be kept intact. The future of the world depends on it. This war will be the last war if it removes all causes of war and burns out the cause of all causes—stupidity and selfishness of individuals and nations.

PROFITEERING AT KURLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, September 15.

The prices of almost all the commodities have increased here by 25 to 42 per cent. and in some cases prices have gone up to as much as 50 per cent.

The misery of the people, mostly of the poorer classes, knows no bounds. Local Congress workers requested the merchants and businessmen not to exploit the war for amassing fortune at the cost and sacrifice of the poor.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the waters of a quarry adjoining the Bombay-Agra Road. The body has been sent to the Kurla Hospital for post-mortem examination. Police inquiries are in progress.

Congress Coalition Party Of Assam

SHILLONG, Sept. 16.

The Executive Committee of the Congress coalition Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly concluded its two-day sitting. It is understood they considered several important items relating to the policy to be adopted by the Ministry in regard to various administrative matters.

The various sub-committees appointed by the party to frame proposals for inclusion in the next budget also met during the past few days and made relevant recommendations relating to different departments of administration.—United Press.

Animal Day In Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation has decided to close down all slaughter houses every year on October 4 in observance of world animal day.—A. P.

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED

But Capture Of Przemysl Claimed

Fight For Citadel Of Brest Litovsk Proceeding

LONDON: SEPT. 16.

THE NEWS FROM POLAND CONFIRMS THE BELIEF THAT BOMBASTIC GERMAN CLAIMS ARE NO MORE THAN RAIDS BY ARMOURED FORMATIONS INTENDED TO DESTROY POLISH DISPOSITIONS, WHILE AWAITING THE ADVANCE OF THE MAIN BODY.

THE POLES APPEAR TO BE RESISTING WELL, WHILE THE GERMAN TACTICS OFFER A FINE CHANCE FOR GUERILLA WORK TO CUT OFF SUPPLIES, ESPECIALLY OF PETROL, AT WHICH THE POLES ARE ADEPTS.

THE GERMAN ATTACK ON BIALYSTOK AND BREST-LITOVSK APPEARS TO BE THE MOST SERIOUS POINT OWING TO THE ADVANTAGE TO THE GERMANS OF THE KOENIGSBERG-BIALYSTOK RAILWAY.—REUTER.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL?

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

The capture of Przemysl (60 miles west of Lwow) and Bialystok is claimed in the German High Command's latest communique which states "The German army in the Southern Section are engaged in driving off the scattered remnants of the Polish southern army. Fighting is proceeding at the gates of Lwow and on Tanew near Bilgoraj. Przemysl was taken by motorised troops who had reached Slodzimierz.

The encircling movement near Kutno has been tightened with the help of reinforcements, while enemy attempts to break through the German lines south-east of Warsaw have been resisted. Eight thousand prisoners and 162 guns were captured.

FIGHT FOR CITADEL OF BREST-LITOVSK

The German troops are close to Warsaw in the suburb of Praga. Bialystok has been captured and a fight for the citadel of Brest-Litovsk is proceeding. —Reuter.

GERMAN AIR BASE TOTALLY DESTROYED

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A communique issued by the Warsaw radio states that Polish planes carried out an attack on the German air force base at Posnania, from which German planes had raided Warsaw for the past few days.

The base is completely destroyed and this had the effect of weakening the activity of the German Air Force.—Reuter.

GERMANS BOMBARD OPEN TOWNS

Even Red Cross Mobiles Not Spared

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The German Air Force continues to show intense activity against open towns states Polish Agency despatch from Warsaw.

It declares that German planes are attacking groups of refugees, evacuation trains and Red Cross mobiles.

"It has been established that German machines are swooping low massacring the civilian population with bombs and machine-guns. It has also been established that in several planes which have been shot down were found civilians and even women members of the German minority in Poland."—Reuter.

GERMAN ATTACKS CHECKED

Fierce Fighting In Region Of Lowiz And Skierniewice

LONDON, Sept. 16.

German attacks from north-east were checked and German forces are attempting an advance in the direction of Bialystok and Brest-on-the-Bug encountered decisive resistance, states the latest Polish communique broadcast from Warsaw.

It adds that in the centre the defenders of Warsaw are holding out heroically.

Further south in the region of Lowiz and Skierniewice fierce fighting continues wherein Polish troops are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. There is no change on the other fronts.

Last night's German communique states that despite unfavourable weather, the German Air Force increased the difficulties of the retreating Polish Army by destroying various railway lines.

The Infantry transport columns east of Vistula were attacked by bombs and machine-guns and the roads were considerably damaged.—Reuter.

HITLER FLIES OVER GERMAN FRONT OF POLAND

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Herr Hitler made a long flight over the German Front of Poland to-day, according to a Communique from Berlin.—Reuter.

GERMAN TACTICS REVEALED

PARIS.—Commenting on the fighting in Poland military experts and newspapers emphasise that German tactics consist in sending armoured columns to make long raids into Polish territory with the object of destroying communications and preventing concentration of Polish troops.

"Le Temps" points out that Warsaw is not seriously attacked from the West, but it is still impossible to know the fate of the Polish divisions in Posnania and Pomerellen (Western Poland), which the Germans report to be the object of a concentric attack.

The paper says that the German Left-wing advance on Brest-Litovsk appears to be slackening, but the turning movement of the Right-wing has been greatly extended. German troops are also reported to be aiming at Drohobycz, south of Lwow. In this sector also the decrease of pressure from German columns is noted.—Reuter.

PERFECT LIAISON BETWEEN POLISH GROUPS

PARIS, Sept. 16.

According to news reaching the Polish frontier, group Polish armies in the north is operating in perfect liaison with a group in Posnania, states the Havas Agency correspondent at Zaleszczyki. All military centres are maintaining complete liaison with pleasant for Britain."

Warsaw, Taranowicze and Vilna radio stations are broadcasting uninterruptedly. The Polish Government is now in the Lwow area, and maintaining constant contact with different departments and exchanging regular service despatches with the High Command and various centres of resistance. —Reuter.

On Western Front

Heavy Bombardment On Siegfried Line

French Well Entrenched In German Territory

Fall Of Saarbruecken: News Of Announcement Awaits Complete Encirclement

LONDON: SEPT. 16.

THE WESTERN FRONT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY INTERESTING. MILITARY OBSERVERS WELCOME THE NEW FRENCH ATTACK ON SIERCK, AS PUTTING AN ADDITIONAL STRAIN ON THE GERMANS. GENERAL GAMELIN IS PROCEEDING WITH GREAT CAUTION, AND IS NOT UNDERRATING THE GERMAN STRENGTH. IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT THE FRENCH ARE ALREADY IN A POSITION TO ANNOUNCE THE FALL OF SAARBRUECKEN, BUT ARE WAITING TO COMPLETE THE ENCIRCLEMENT TO AVOID THE RISK OF ANY SETBACK.

THE FRENCH ARE WELL ENTRENCHED IN GERMAN TERRITORY AND THEIR AEROPLANES ARE CONSPICUOUSLY BETTER THAN THOSE OF THE GERMANS. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE GERMANS ARE SETTING UP A BARRAGE ONLY BY HEAVY ARTILLERY. FIELD-GUNS ARE MORE ACCURATE, BUT MIGHT BE OVERRUN BY FRENCH TANKS IF THEY WERE MOVED WITHIN RANGE.—REUTER.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

This morning's communique says: —"The night was active on numerous sectors of the Front. There was very strong enemy artillery action in the area, south of Saarbruecken. Our troops made some advances east of the Moselle. A strong enemy counter-attack with artillery preparation in the area adjoining the lower valley of the Nied was repulsed."

ATTACKS REPULSED

A Berlin message says local attacks were repulsed with heavy losses on the Western Front. —Reuter.

FRENCH BOMBARDMENT ON SIEGFRIED LINE

Germans Forced To Abandon Perl

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The battle near the Luxemburg Frontier continued with great intensity to-day.

In the face of French drive the Germans blew up the Iron Bridge across Moselle, sending showers of metal into the streets of evacuated Luxemburg village, Schengen.

Then the French opened terrific bombardment. The French tanks and mechanised units moved slowly forward, compelling Germans to abandon Perl without time to blow up bridges over railway.

The watchers were prevented by wooded landscape from seeing the later stages of engagement.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMBASSY CAR CAUGHT IN GUN-FIRE

LONDON, Sept. 16.

According to a Paris message a car containing members of British Embassy Staff was caught in a machine-gun fire of a German low-flying plane near Krzemianiec, where the Diplomatic Corps have stablished their headquarters.

One woman and some children were in the car, but no casualties were reported.—Reuter.

FRENCH EXERT GREAT PRESSURE ON SIEGFRIED LINE

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The methods of counter-attack used by the Germans seem to indicate that the French pressure on the Siegfried Line is becoming increasingly dangerous to the defenders, says a semi-official military survey issued by the Havas Agency.

The Survey says that the Germans are not content with an attack on the French rear with artillery in order to hinder the French advance but they are making increasing counter-attacks aimed at driving the French from their newly conquered positions.—Reuter.

LARGE-SCALE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK

PARIS, Sept. 16.

A semi-official review says that the French and the defenders of the Siegfried positions are at grips disputing the forward works of the German fortified Line on the south bank of the Sarre.

A large-scale German counter-attack was made on a rugged plateau which, between the river Nied and the Warndt forest, dominates Sarre-Louis. Thus bit by bit successive communiques announce more or less important engagements around the central Sarre region.

Fighting in the lower valley of the Nied is taking place on the right bank of the stream which passes Bouzonville and meanders in sharp curves across the plateau strewn with little woods. The eastern rim of this plateau dominates the valley of the Sarre and the heights situated on the other side of the river on which the real Siegfried Line is built.

The enemy has, therefore, a major interest in stemming over the French progress here before the French reach the rim of the plateau, and has used considerable forces but his counter-attack has failed.—Reuter.

Soviet Baffles Europe

Deal With Hitler, Or Move To Check His Advance

GESTAPO SWOOP ON PRAGUE

Organisation To Aid Allies Reported To Be Unearthed

PARIS, Sept. 16.

THE Gestapo have made many arrests and all traffic during the night is forbidden in the Karlin Quarter of Prague, following the discovery of an "organisation for aiding the Allies", says a Havas report from Prague.—Reuter.

SOVIET ATTITUDE A VERITABLE RIDDLE

What German Official Circles Believe

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Neutral observers in Berlin are just as puzzled as those elsewhere about the position of Soviets in European conflict according to reports received in Brussels.

German Official Circles insist that Soviet-German relations will remain as defined by Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech, and now "following the normal course," officials are reticent about the trend of the latest contacts between Berlin and Moscow, but unofficial quarters suggest that the position of Jews in Russia is an important indication of the Soviet attitude.

If M. Litvinoff's removal was followed by a general purge of Jews, it may be concluded that the Russian policy is definitely approaching that of Germany.—Reuter.

RUSSIA, A GREAT ENIGMA

Soviets Staking A Claim In Poland?: Two Possibilities

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Russia in the present European situation is a great enigma writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. He adds that it is not altogether surprising to find the Soviets entering into an armistice with Japan, which it is suggested may be followed by a Non-Aggression Pact, leaving Moscow with its hands free in Europe.

The suggestion implied in the recent "Pravda" article was that Soviets were staking a claim in Poland where they allege there are nearly ten million Ukrainians and White Russians.

In this connection there are two possibilities, firstly, there may have been an agreemeent may have been an agreement with Germany in respect to Moscow, alarmed by the speed of the German victory, may be preparing to back up her claims to certain territories if the German advance is pushed too far.—Reuter.

SOVIET DIPLOMACY BAFFLES EUROPE

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Russia is still a great enigma in the present European situation, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

When the Soviet concluded the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany after turning down a Franco-British offer of collaboration in a Mutual Assistance Pact, the general belief was that she was seeking to have her hands free in the Far East. But as events have moved so rapidly since then, it is not altogether surprising to find the Soviets entering into an armistice with Japan which, it is suggested, may be followed by a Non-Aggression Pact, leaving Moscow with her hands free in Europe.

A GREAT PROBLEM

What use the Soviet will make of this liberty is a great problem. The suggestion implied in the recent "Pravda" article was that the Soviets were staking a claim in Poland where they allege there were nearly ten million Ukrainians and White Russians. In this connection there are two possibilities: firstly, there may have been an agreement with Germany in respect to partition of Poland, and secondly Moscow, alarmed by the speed of German victory, may be preparing to back up her claims to certain territories if the German advance is pushed too far.

ALL PURPOSE MEASURE

The mobilisation of four million soldiers is in keeping with either alternative and can be regarded as an all-purpose measure to cover every eventuality, while it is significant that Germany seems to be as much in the dark and uneasy about the Soviet attitude as the rest of the world.

The Soviet-Japanese truce should enable the Japanese to devote their energies to disposing of the China incident, but whether confidence in the truce will enable them to withdraw any of the 300,000 men concentrated on the Soviet-Mongolian border is somewhat a moot point. It is difficult to see how mutual Russo-Japanese distrust can disappear overnight. The same might be said even more truthfully of Russo-German relations.

In short the signing of the Soviet-Japanese armistice does not clarify the situation, but merely introduces a new uncertainty.—Reuter.

Lithuania To Remain Strictly Neutral

KAUNAS, Sept. 16.

The determination that Lithuania will remain neutral both now and in the future was emphasised by the Prime Minister speaking at the opening of the autumn session of the Diet.

He said that the present situation demanded discipline, unity and determination on the part of all.—Reuter.

FIRST BRITISH TRAWLER SUNK

They Counted 35 Rounds Of Gunfire

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The first British trawler sunk in the War is the "Davara", 291 tons.

The skipper and crew of 11 were able to launch a boat and get safely away although they were shelled for half an hour. The skipper told an interviewer that they counted 35 rounds. They managed to lower a life boat which was also damaged. They baled for five hours before they were picked up.—

Belgian Vessel Goes Down

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A south-coast life-boat and naval vessels went to the assistance of a Belgian vessel which was reported to be badly damaged and sinking with the crew taking to boats.

A number of survivors were landed of whom six were taken to hospital suffering from fractures and severe shock.

They told the authorities that something struck the vessel yesterday evening and an explosion followed.

It is understood that the Belgian steamer mentioned earlier was sunk by a German submarine. A Greek vessel picked up 49 survivors and took them to the nearest port. When the lifeboat arrived all the survivors had been picked up and there was no trace of the sinking vessel.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, September 16.

Another British vessel has been the victim of a German submarine. The cargo boat "Fanad Head" (5,000 tons) owned by the Ulster Steamship Company has been sunk by a submarine. The owners have received advice that the crew of forty is safe.

The 6,000 tons Belgian motor vessel "Alex-Vanopstal" has been sunk by a submarine off the South Coast of Britain last night. A Greek steamer rescued and landed the crew including six injured, who were sent to the hospital. 'Alex-Vanopstal' belonged to the Maritime Belge of Antwerp.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TANKER "CHEYENNE" TORPEDOED

Crew Rescued: Submarine Stands By Till Help Arrives

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Ministry of Information announces that the Anglo-American tanker "Cheyenne" (8,825 tons) has been sunk by a submarine, and the crew was rescued by a Norwegian steamer "Ida Bakke".

The entire crew of 37 was landed in England by a life boat. There are no casualties. The crew declared that after taking to boats as a result of warning shots from the submarine, they saw the vessel sunk. The submarine stood by several hours until the "Ida Bakke" arrived. The submarine Commander offered to tow the crew towards the Irish coast, if no rescue vessel turned up.—Reuter.

Border War Ends

Japan And Soviet Come To Terms

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.

Japan and Soviet have agreed to an armistice regarding the Manchukuo border warfare which has been waged sporadically over a number of years between Soviet-Mongolian and Japanese-Manchukuan forces.

The terms, according to the official news agency, include maintenance of the line existing as at 10 a.m. (G. M. T.) on 15th Sept., exchange of prisoners and two representatives from each side to meet at the earliest date to establish the disputed frontier.—

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

It May Not Stop Soviet Assistance Is View In Chungking

CHUNGKING, Sept. 16.

The news of the conclusion of an armistice to end the Mongolian border fighting has caused a painful impression here, although it had been in known for some time that negotiations on it had been in progress.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE

It is pointed out that Russia continued to give material assistance to China after the signature of the Changkufeng armistice, following the fighting between the Soviet and the Japanese in August 1938. Hence it is considered that the new agreement may not effect Soviet assistance to China.

It is considered that if Japan feels that she enjoys a free hand in the Far-East without fear of Soviet intervention, she may radically change her policy towards Third Party rights and interests which may, therefore, be in danger of further encroachments, but this may be followed by a more positive policy on the part of the United States in the Far-East.—Reuter.

BERLIN ADMITS ARRESTS IN BOHEMIA & MORAVIA

BERLIN, Sept. 16

The official News Agency admits that a number of persons have been arrested in Bohemia and Moravia and says that they are mainly adherents of Dr. Benes and Jewish elements.

The announcement adds: "There are also some priests among them, but one must not speak of systematic wholesale arrests of Roman Catholic clergy."

It is emphasised that they have been arrested for political reasons.—Reuter.

BULGARIA PROCLAIMS HER NEUTRALITY

SOFIA, Sept. 16.

Bulgaria has officially declared her neutrality. The declaration has caused great satisfaction throughout the country.—Reuter.

BOMBERS KILL VILNA CIVILIANS

PARIS, Sept 16.

Eighteen German bombers dropped 200 bombs at Vilna, killing a large number of civilians including women and children, and causing widespread damage, according to a Warsaw radio report, which adds that Molodetchno, near the Soviet Frontier was also raided.—Reuter.

A.I.C.C. To Meet At Wardha

Leaders Meet Mahatma Before Departure

WAR COMMITTEE'S CALL TO P. C. C.s

Keep Organisation In Trim: Give Wide Publicity To War Manifesto

WARDHA: SEPT. 16.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, SARDAR PATEL, MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, ACHARYA KRIPLANI AND OTHER WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAD ABOUT 2-1|2 HOURS' INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA GANDHI AT SHEGAON THIS AFTERNOON.

REMOVE DISUNITY IN CONGRESS

War Sub-Committee's Instructions To P. C. C.s

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 16

In the course of a circular letter to all Provincial Congress Committees, the War Sub-Committee says that the Working Committee has given the most earnest consideration to the recent world developments and issued a statement in which they have clearly laid down India's attitude.

The Sub-Committee invite the attention to this statement so that the Provincial and Local Committees and all Congressmen should appreciate the position fully and act in accordance with the advice given.

The circular adds: "Many questions arise as to our day-to-day activities, more especially during this period when our final decision has not been taken. We shall endeavour to answer them as they arise and as they are put to use.

"As you are aware, a special sub-Committee consisting of us three has been appointed to deal with war emergency and we shall always be at your disposal for reference or advice. Our Sub-Committee, of course, will be guided by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President.

Two matters, however, have to be borne in mind, for they are of essential importance. Whatever the developments might be, we can face them with dignity and strength only if our organisation is well prepared and has put an end to internal controversy and conflict.

No lover of the Congress and Indian freedom may do anything which impairs our unity and joint will for action. We have all to rise above our petty selves and become true soldiers of India, speaking and acting together with dignity and forbearance and in accordance with ideals and principles we have cherished

"Our first duty is to tune up our organisation and keep it in a fit condition for whatever demands might be made on it.

"Secondly, we must not individually or severally act or speak hastily, precipitating a development before its proper time. We must function in accordance with the spirit of the Working Committee's statement and not over-reach it or belittle it in our words or deeds.

"That would be a disservice to the larger cause we seek to serve as well as to this unity which is essential in our ranks".

The circular concludes with a request to the Provincial and Local Committees to give the widest publicity to the Working Committee's statement and its implications.—A.P.

LEADERS LEAVE WARDHA

Sardar Patel with Miss Maniben left for Bombay and was seen off by Mr. Kriplani, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Mahadev Desai. Pandit Jawaharlal and Moulana Azad are leaving tonight.

Dr. Ghosh will be leaving tomorrow morning by the Calcutta Mail. Dr. Rajendra Prasad is staying here for a few days' rest.

A.I.C.C. TO MEET AT WARDHA

Acharya Kriplani officially announces that the Working Committee will meet at Wardha on October 5, and the following days.

The All-India Congress Committee will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th October in Wardha in the Navabharat Vidyalaya Hall, when only the A.I.C.C. members will be admitted, and a few Press passes will be issued on application to the General Secretary. No visitors will be allowed.—A.P.

WHEN MAHATMA AND FRONTIER GANDHI PART

WARDHAGANJ: Sept. 16.

It was a touching scene when the "Frontier Gandhi" took leave of Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon last night.

"I AM A MERE SOLDIER, AND AT YOUR DISPOSAL," said Khan Saheb smiling when Mahatmaji broke out in his wonted child-like laugh and said: "WHAT DO I KNOW; THAT IS BETWEEN YOURSELF AND JAWAHARLAL," pointing out Pandit Nehru, who was standing by in a meditative mood.—United Press.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BENGAL P. C. C.

Working Committee Orders Election Of President

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 16.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolution:

"A meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held on August 30 at which a resolution was adopted by it.

This resolution reviews the two decisions of this Committee, one relating to the disciplinary action which it felt obliged to take against its President and the other declaring null and void the proceedings of the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held on July 28 and the appointment of a provincial tribunal.

The resolution refers to many other matters which were wholly irrelevant to the decisions and in effect, it refuses to give effect to the decision of the Working Committee. It further calls upon effective Congress Committees in the province to hold a special session of the Bengal Provincial Conference for the same purpose.

The Working Committee note with regret that not only the tone and temper of the resolution but also its contents are objectionable in the extreme and wholly unbecoming of the Provincial Committee in its relations to the Working Committee and such would entitle this Committee to take serious notice of them.

The reasons for the decisions which this Committee reluctantly took were fully stated and need not be repeated here. The Committee see no reason to revise them and they desire to point out, however, that the action they took was called for in the interest of the Congress organisation which requires not only unity in the Congress ranks but also discipline and obedience to its resolutions.

It is accordingly resolved that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee be called upon to give effect to the resolution of this Committee by electing a President. The election of the President is required also under rules of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, according to which the Provincial Committee will remain incomplete without the President."—A.P.

CONGRESS WAR SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 16.

The War Sub-Committee had a sitting this morning when the Congress President and other members were also present. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel leaves for Bombay this evening and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for Allahabad and Lucknow respectively this evening.

Babu Rajendra Prasad may stay on for a few more days while Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram expects to stay on here for a longer time probably till the A. I. C. C. meeting, if it is held here.—A.P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING AT WARDHA

WARDHA, Sept. 16.

Wardha has been finally selected as the venue for the A.I.C.C. meeting which will be held in the premises of Nava Bharat Vidyalaya.—United Press.

Instructions To Congress Cabinet

The Working Committee considered, it is believed, the proceedings of the Premiers' Conference at Poona as also the instructions given to the Ministry in the Congress Provinces with regard to the new situation as a result of the war.

The Committee also considered, without coming to any decision, the statement issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad on the Madras Estates Land Orissa (Amendment) Bill which was passed a year ago but is kept pending awaiting the Viceroy's assent.—United Press.

Jawahar On Reports About All Parties Conference

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 16.

Reports appearing in a certain section of the Press that there is a possibility of an All-Parties Conference appear to have no foundation. Approached by the "United Press" in this connection, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wondered: "Who is responsible for this fantastic idea."—United Press.

RAIN HAVOC IN AGRA

12 Lives Lost: 27 Persons Rescued: Heavy Damage To Property

AGRA, Sept. 16.

Considerable damage to life and property, it is feared, has been caused as a result of heavy rains since yesterday afternoon. Eleven inches have been recorded during the last thirty hours. Roads are reported to have been damaged causing dislocation of traffic.

It is stated that twelve persons died and 27 others were rescued by the police in the City. Muslim National Guard volunteers assisted the Police in rescue work.

Relief parties have been despatched to villages in the neighbourhood where serious damage is feared to have been caused by incessant rains.—A. P.

GESTURES OF GOODWILL

Bose-Gandhiji Talks Sequel

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 16.

The appeal for unity among Congressmen at this hour of crisis and also among the different communities embodied in the statements issued by Mahatma Gandhi and the members of what may be called the Congress War Cabinet, it is believed will have the desired effect.

The 90-minute talk which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had with Gandhiji before he left Wardha and his unexpected attendance at the Working Committee are taken in political circles as gestures of goodwill.

Besides, the toning down of the Working Committee's resolution regarding the Bengal P.C.C.'s action on 13th last is considered as the manifestation of a liberal attitude on the part of the Congress High Command.

Although the operative portion of the draft resolution on the B.P.C.C. affair remains intact, direction to expunge the B.P.C.C. resolution has been taken away in view of the desirability of creating a better atmosphere at this hour; and for the present, the High Command warned the Provincial Congress Committee and left the matter at that.—United Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Congress Socialist Party's Attitude

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

Messrs. Jaiprakash Narain and M. R. Masani, Socialist leaders, in the course of a statement say that press reports have misrepresented the position of the Congress Socialist Party as regards the Congress Working Committee's statement on War:

"We would like to make it clear," they say, "that while respecting the Working Committee's resolution to defer definite action till the meeting of the A.I.C.C. on October 7 next, the Congress Socialist Party stands for unconditional resistance of war and will press for it at the A.I.C.C. meeting.

United Press.

"COLOSSAL"?
"GORGEOUS"?
"GRANDIOSE"?
"MAMMOTH"?

That is for you to JUDGE!
JUST SEE :——
PRABHAT'S :——

'ADMI'

Directed By SHANTARAM
AT
CENTRAL
SECOND WEEK !!
TO-DAY: 1-30, 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
TO-MORROW: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SEVENTH Week
in City
Minerva's "PUKAR" or
"THE GREAT MOGHUL"
AT
MINERVA
TO-DAY AT 1-30, 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
From To-morrow Daily at
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

COMING SOON
AT
WEST END
TALKIES
GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
SOCIAL PROBLEM PICTURE
Pati Patni
STARRING:
SOBHANA SAMARTH
SUPREME RELEASE!

GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.
Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

NEW FACTS
Write; or call, at once for FREE copy of "Physical Fitness for Marriage" and learn new scientific facts vital to your Happiness. Brijmohan & Co. Bombay, 1. Phone : 30230.

Mr. M. R. Masani addressing a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Friday evening under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party to explain the attitude which India ought to take up towards the present war in Europe.

"We Will Fight In Defence Of A Free India"

Subhas Chandra Bose Addresses Kamgar Maidan Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A stirring call to his countrymen to sink all domestic and communal differences in this hour of crisis, was made by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a huge gathering at Kamgar Maidan on Saturday evening.

Mr. Bose said that the country was faced with a national problem which required that All-India should pull like one man. They were all citizens of slave India and it was the duty of all of them to fight shoulder to shoulder to achieve freedom.

Mr. Bose referred to the canard about his alleged fascist sympathies and indignantly repudiated the same.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, who presided over the meeting said that Mr. Chamberlain and the Viceroy had said that Britain was fighting for the freedom of Poland and for the destruction of Hitlerism. There was not a man in India who did not want the destruction of Hitlerism. If only the Indian masses were armed they would fight a hundred Hitlers. But they could not forget that Mr. Chamberlain himself had encouraged Hitler in his depradations. If India was freed from the grip of Imperialism she would do her utmost to smash Hitlerism.

Mr. Lalji Pendse read the resolution passed by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress regarding war and explained its import.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in the course of his speech said that it had been proclaimed to the world that India was supporting Britain in this war. But before doing so the Indian people had not even been consulted. Such a thing could happen only because India was not free.

While declaring that India was fighting for Democracy and Freedom, the Government had imposed on the country the Defence of India Ordinance which took away even the little freedom that people had. They had also passed an Act to amend the Government of India Act. This amendment took away even the little power that the Provincial Governments possessed.

BRITAIN'S PAST RECORD.

Turning to the professions of Britain, Mr. Bose pointed out that even during the last war Britain had declared that she was fighting for Justice and Democracy. She had won the war with the help of India But what India got at the end of the war was well-known In the light of this experience, people should judge what weight they should attach to British declarations.

ONLY ONE QUESTION.

He wanted to ask one question of Britain. If they were fighting for Freedom and Democracy, that was very good indeed. But was this Freedom and Democracy confined to Europe alone or was it meant for the whole world including India? If it was meant for the whole world and only if that were so they would fight with Britain. It was not worthwhile shedding their blood for a slave India but they would be prepared to lay down their lives in defence of a Free India.

Subhas Arrives In City

RECEPTION AT DADAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A rousing reception was accorded to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Leader of the "Forward Bloc," when he arrived at Dadar Railway Station. this morning, by the Nagpur Mail.

There was a surging, cheering crowd, waving tri-colour and red flags; the Prakash band played.

It was with great difficulty that Mr. Bose could cross the platform to reach the waiting car, outside

Hundreds of persons waiting at V. T. had to go disappointed.

At the Dadar Railway Station, Mr. Bose was garlanded profusely. Prominent among those present at the Railway Station were: Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, Bhise and Nathalal Parikh.

The following were some of the associations and committees which were represented at the railway station:

"F" and "G" Wards Congress Committees, Left Consolidation Committee, Provincial Forward Bloc, "C", "F" and "G" Wards Forward Bloc Committees, B. P. T. U. C., G.K.U. (Red Flag), North Bombay Students' Union, G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railway Unions, Building Workers' Union, Matunga Tenants' Committee, K. E. M. Employees Union, Madanapura Kamgar Union, Yuvak Mandal (Ghatkopar), Young Andhra Association, Bengal Club, Kamgar Swayam Sevak Mandal, National Guards, Arya Bhuj Dal and Ramgadia Social Union.

After Mr. Bose drove to the residence of his Bombay host, Mr. Nathalal Parikh, there was an informal conference between him and some of the local Trade Union leaders, behind closed doors.

WIAA MEMBERS AND HEADLIGHTS

The W.I.A.A. have posted a special patrol at Headquarters (Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, next to Churchgate Station, Bombay) to assist members in the proper screening of the head and side lights of their cars to bring them into line with ARP recommendations. Members can bring or send their cars to the Association's Headquarters at any time between 10 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. when the special patrol on duty will be glad either to pair their lights or to paste paper over them to accord with the present emergency measures.

Anti-War Agitators To Be Treated As Politicals

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

The "United Press" understands that the U. P. Government have issued orders directing that the five Congressmen arrested at Unao under Section 108 Cr. P. C. for distributing anti-War leaflets should be treated as "politicals". All of them are in the Unao District Jail. —United Press.

Ernakulam's Civic Address To Subhas

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 15.

A resolution to present a civic address to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose during his forthcoming visit to this town in September was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Ernakulam Municipal Council held under the presidentship of Dr. T. K. Krishnaswami, Chairman.—United Press.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local

Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 5, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 3, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 12, 1309
Hightide: 2-15; 14-14
Lowtide: 8-05, 20-21
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h,. 41m.

VILE PARLE SO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Vile Parle Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Tilak Mandir Vile Parle.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opp. Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ISMAIL COLLEGE UNION.

The 3rd talk in the series: The Present Political Situation In India", will be delivered by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on Moday, the 18th September at 2-15 p.m. in the College Hall.

BHANDARKAR ANNIVERSARY

The anniversary of Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264, Charni Road, Girgaon to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Prof. R. R. Desnpaude will address the meeting.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. R. D. Mihrshahi shall preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LIMITED

The Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday,) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp in the Office of the Society.

"COLVALENSES UNION"

The sons of Comorlim, Chicalim and Colvale will celebrate the feast of St. Francis de Chagas at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul to-day (Sunday). It will be followed by a Social gathering at the I.L.I. Hall at 10-30 a.m (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Instinct-Intellect-Intuition" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

ANTONIO DE SOUZA SCHOOL CONCERT:

The Musical and Dramatic Society will stage Balfe's Operetta "The Bohemian Girl" in the school hall of Antonio de Souza High School, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m., in aid of the school fund

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School to discuss the Parsi Charity Organisation Society Report, to chalk out one year plan of activities for the union.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

The Annual General meeting of the above Samaj will take place (to-day (Sunday) 9 a.m. (S.T.) under the Presidency of Satyarthi Siddhanta Vishaiada, at Samaj Mandir Bazaar Gate 161-167, when election of new members for the managing committee for the ensuing year will take place.

KANARA SARASWATS

'At Home' to meet Mr. and Mrs. Benegal Sanjiva Rao, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Robert Money School Hall, Proctor Road; and opening ceremony of "Balak Vrinda Nursery School" at the Association Hall, Gamdevi, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) the same day by Mrs. Padmabai Sanjiva Rao Benegal.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gang's All Here" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lucky Night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Daughters Courageous" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man in the Iron Mask" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"We Three" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and at 1-45 p.m.
NISHAT—"Heer Sayal" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and at 1-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"That Certain Age" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GANESH FESTIVAL

Sunday's Programmes In City And Suburbs

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., will deliver a lecture before Kalbadevi Ganpati at 8-30 p.m. on "Nationalism and Communalism". Prof. D. R. Gharpure will preside.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande will speak before the Jagannath's Chawl Ganpati, Phanaswadi at 9 p.m. on "Hitler and Chamberlain". Dr. N. S. Paranjpye of Nagpur will speak before Young Men's Hindu Association's Ganpati, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 6-30 p.m. on "Dharma and Shastra."

Prof. V. H. Kulkarni of Ismail College will speak before Matunga Hindu Sabha Ganapati at 9 p.m. on "Some Controversies in Maharashtra". Prof. Pratapgiri Ramamurthi will speak before the Andhra Association Library of Kalyan at 5-30 p.m. on "The present Political Situation in India."

Meeting To Demand Relief From Increase In Prices

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Secretary, All India Government Employees' Federation, Bombay has called a meeting of representatives of associations and unions of Government and Semi Government employees working in Bombay at Soman Building 206 Girgaon Road, Bombay on Sunday (to-day) at 5 p.m. to discuss the enormous increase in prices and consider the form of relief to be demanded.

Sjt. Subhas Bose's Meeting To-day

Desh Gaurav Subhas Chandra Bose will address a public Meeting to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on Chowpatty Sands. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preide.

He will also address another meeting at Willingdon Gardens, Madanpura tonight at 9 p.m.

Loud Speakers will be installed at both the Meetings.

To-day's Concert Of Hindustani Music

A concert of choice Hindustani music, vocal and instrumental, will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in which at least five well-known musicians will take part, viz., (1) Mr. Habibuddin of Meerut, the well-known 'tabla' player of all-India fame, (2) Mr. Abdul Karim of Airad, another famous 'tabla' player, (3) Mr. Chhotekhan, of Saharanpur, and (4) Ghulab Nabi of Bhiwani, both well-known players on 'sarangi' and (5) Shanti Kumar Desai of Bombay, disciple of Amman Ali Khan who will give vocal songs.

Lovers of Hindustani music will have the rare opportunity of seeing Habibuddin play on tabla (with ti-tala system). There will be a special item for dance also.

R. M. BHAT SCHOOL'S SINGING COMPETITIONS

Under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society's R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, the annual singing competitions for girls of Primary School will be held to-day (Sunday) in the School Hall at 2 p.m.

This year girls in Secondary Schools will also be allowed to take part in the singing competitions which will take place on Saturday, 23rd September at the same place.

CHARITY SHOW

Under the auspices of Sydenham College Students' Union, a charity show will be held to-day Sunday at 10-30 A.M. at Lamington Talkies when, "The Life and Loves of Beethoven" will be screened. The entire proceeds of the show will be devoted for helping poor and deserving students of the college. The public and those connected with the college are earnestly requested to buy the tickets for the show available at the theatre. Rates of admission As. 8; Re 1-0, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-0.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct the class on Bhagvat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION.

"Science is the greatest enemy of progress" will be the subject of a debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Dadar. Mr. Mohan Nadkarni will move the proposition and Mr. S. R. Ramachandra will lead the opposition. Mrs Y. Hirlekar will preside.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

The seventh Anniversary celebrations of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, (Late Premises of Wellington Talkies) opp. Metro Cinema Dhobi Talao, Bombay under the Presidency of Mr R. A. Jahagirdar, Government Pleader Bombay.

BOMBAY POSTAL UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, a meeting of all Postal Officials in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the hall of the Union at Soman Building, Girgaon Road, when resolutions on the immediate restoration of the Compensatory Allowances and the Rise in Prices of Foodstuffs in Bombay will be passed.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, President of the Union will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaon Kakarwari to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Swami Brahmanandji will deliver a public Vedopadesh.

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Matunga, Gopitalao today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Shri Swami Brahmanandji will deliver a public Vedopdesh.

CENTRAL BOARD OF PROHIBITION GUARDS 'D' DIVISION BOMBAY 8.

There will be a rally of all Prohibition Guards of 'D' Division in The Telgu Munwusar Wadi 10th Kamathipura to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. when Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath Divisional Officer will address the guards. All those interested in the Prohibition Work are cordially invited to attend function.

CHARITY SHOW FOR SYDENHAMITES

A charity show, under the auspices of the Sydenham College Union, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Lamington Talkies when "The life and loves of Beethoven" will be screened. The entire proceeds of the show will be devoted for helping the poor and deserving students of the College. Rates of admission: As. 8, Re. 1, Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 2

MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI who will preside at the Sangit Jalsa of music and dance to be held to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 9 p.m. at St. Xavier's College Hall. Several well-known musicians and dancers will perform.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT BASSEIN

Two Picnickers Dead

Tragedy befell on two members of the Mahim Church choir when a party of eleven of them went for a picnic to Bassein on Saturday.

It is stated that after refreshments in the morning Mr. Ignatius Pinto, a teacher in St. Michael's School, Mahim, who went for a swim with four others, got into difficulties. Noticing him struggling to keep above water Mr. Cam, Mendonca and Mr M. C. Rodricks went to his aid, but strong undercurrents, it is reported, swept all the swimmers away. However, after a grim struggle only three of them were able to get back.

Mr. Cam Mendonca and Mr Ignatius Pinto, it is said, were overcome by the currents and drowned.

Frantic efforts were, it is stated, made by various search parties and until late in the evening no trace was found of the missing persons.

The Police Patil is making enquiries.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK BUCHANAN
Mixes Thrills & Laughter in
"THE GANG'S ALL HERE"
with
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Also
"MARCH of TIME!"

RELAX!
Your Nervous Tension
THE SON OF ZAMBO
Delights you with his ANTICS & THRILLS you with his DARING
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
THE CAPITOL
THE LAMINGTON
DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this Competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in diguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A.B.C. . . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguise in the series numbered 1. 2. 3. . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on a woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 4th October, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

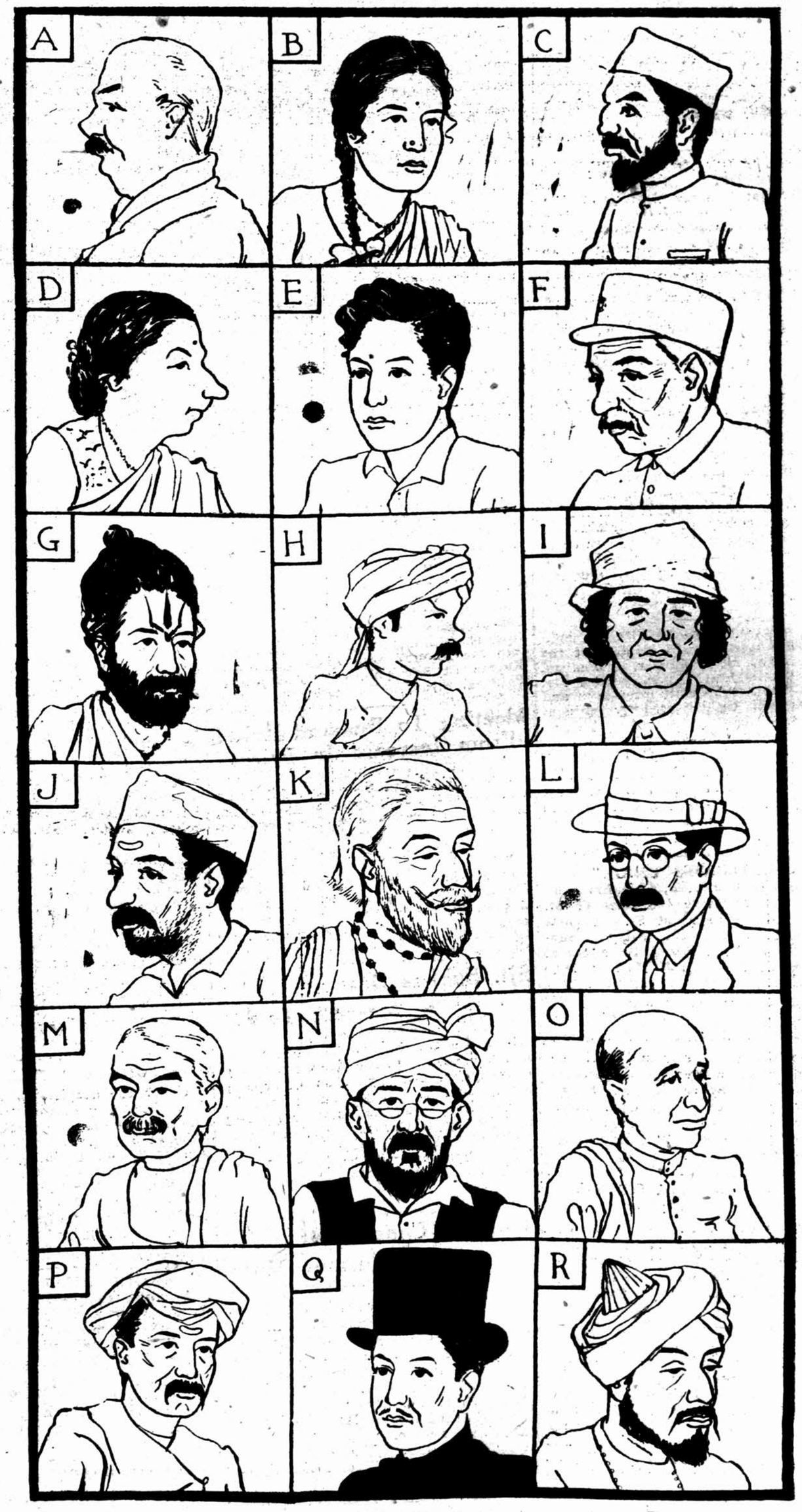
5. All entries may be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 4th October, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
4th OCTOBER
1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 29)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition

17/9/39.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O. BOMBAY

Saturday's Races At Poona

KASHMIR OWNED HORSES SHINE

Gaul Wins Autumn Plate

(From Our Correspondent).

A large holiday crowd found the sport both, profitable and pleasurable at Poona yesterday. A succession of winning favourites helped backers retrieve some of the losses sustained in recent meetings.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir is determined to leave his mark at Poona this year. His colours were carried to victory on three occasions during the afternoon. Floataloan and Golden Link, both trained by J. Thompson, won the respective Divisions of the Newcastle Plate. Pompeian triumphed in the important Indian Breeders' Stakes, and in beating some of the best Indian-breds in training proved that he is the outstanding horse of this type in the country at the moment. Mohamed Ali, who has had Pompeian in his care since the Son of Sheridan was first bought at the Bloodstock Sales, was naturally the most pleased man on the course when the great horse spreadeagled his field and recorded one of the easiest successes seen this season. Britt rode two of the Kashmir winners and Burn one.

LOCH NESS DISAPPOINTS

Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Gaul proved himself a stayer of more than useful ability when taking the Autumn Plate. An aged gelding son of Spiramonde, he was cleverly handled by Evans and accounted for the consistent Fighting Force in a nice finish Sea Battle was again in the fighting. Loch Ness's running was frankly disappointing. Knowledgeable race-goers gave the son of Pharos a great chance here, but Britt, who had the mount, gave him far too much to do, making him come the longest way round and showing none of that vigour in the saddle of which he is capable. Why jockeys who have drawn a good position pull their horses out on the outside is a problem which needs explaining. We hope the Stewards will exercise more vigilance in instances of this kind.

The betting in the Indian Breeders' Stakes assumed a wide range. Advance wound up a better favourite than Pompeian and Vandyke, making his first appearance this year, had a large following. Pompeian made his superiority plain and won untroubled from Maharaja's Choice with Vandyke third. Advance, who finds a mile beyond his compass was fourth.

FLOATALOAN OBLIGES

Backers were apparently well informed as to Floataloan's ability to win Division I of the Newcastle Plate. The handsome son of Loamngdale, whose work on the track has been of an encouraging order, won with some degree of comfort from Lord Byron. Billards held the beaten others, Balfour's charge has been a consistent performer and should find a winning opportunity before the close down.

A CLOSE FINISH

There was a most engaging finish to Division II of the Newcastle Plate. The Kashmir-owned Golden Link earned his first winning distinction in the country when beating the luckless Maroc by the shortest of short heads. Mark You after two previous ineffective displays, ran more generously and was third though far behind the first two.

H. Jones had the easiest of tasks to put the well favoured Dancing Comet first past the Judge in the Paddock Plate. The Bhopal gelding jumped off smartly and never headed won as he liked . House of Lords and Garden Warbler were the place-getters and Final Glance who was also freely backed could only manage a fourth.

Mr. Sion Nessim's Great Star repeated a winning performance on taking the Lawn Plate. He was a 10 to 1 chance and with Brace astride, just scored by a short head from the well backed Three Diamonds. To add to the excitement Buknar and Anarkali were third and fourth a short head separating them. The latter might have been closer to the judge had his jockey not chopped and change his course so often through the race.

Kolhapur's only success of the afternoon was recorded by Shireen in the Beyrut Plate, Division I wherein the useful grey mare outstayed Attaf Beg, Krushan Beg and several others. For a horse thought to possess an outstanding chance Banash Amir gave a poor exhibition, Whiteside not making his task any easier by racing on the outside of the field.

The greatly improved Gaurishanker captured the Beyrut Plate, Division II and as he was the best backed his success was of the popular variety. Desert Prince and Fil al Iraq were the place getters.

The Daily Double returned a dividend of Rs. 148 and two investors succeeded in nominating the Treble which paid Rs. 4,955.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mrs. S. Bose's GAURISHANKER, 8-5, Sardar Khan 1
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s DESERT PRINCE, 8-6, Virsing 2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's FIL AL IRAQ, 8-1, A. Majid Khan 3
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala and Mr. M. D. Petit's SAAD NAZAM, 8-9, Dinshaw 4

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths shorthead.

Time: 1 minute, 54 1|5 seconds.

Not run: Glitter 8-10, Imperial 7-12 and Dhiyab 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite: Gaurishanker.

Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's FLOATALOAN, 7-11, E. Britt 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON, 7-11, Meekings 2
Mrs. A. Moore's BILLARD, 8-3, Raylands 3
The Raja of Bobbili's SIR AMOS, 8-3, Eude 4

Won by 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 27 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 31, and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

Not run: Eddy 8-0.

Favourite: Floataloan.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000 and 10 per cent. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner. For Indian horses three, four and five years old only (i.e., Horses foaled in 1936, 1935 and 1934). 3 years old to carry 7st. 5lbs. 4 years old to carry 8st. 8lbs. 5 years old to carry 9st. 11b. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1937, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 5lbs. in addition to the above penalty. Allowance—Mares and fillies 3lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POMPEIAN 9-6 Britt 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 9-13 Obaid 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's and Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's VANDYKE 9-13 Brace 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 9-13 Jones 4

Not run: Hue d'Or, 9-1, Eastern Pride 7-5, Miss Lena 8-5.

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 43 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN LINK 8-9 Burn 1
Mr. H. Romer's MAROC 8-7 Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU 8-10 Selby 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's JOCUND 8-0 Raffaele 4

Not run: Autoland 9-0, Conway 8-5.

Won by shorthead, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 27-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 23 and Rs. 43 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIREEN 8-6 Cook .. 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's ATTAF BEG 8-6 Bromley .. 2
Mr. Agab Abdulla's KRUSHAN BEG 7-10 B. MacQuade .. 3
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 8-5 Burn 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 53-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 36 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,700, third Rs. 800. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. J. F. DeSouza's GAUL 8-1 Evans 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's FIGHTING FORCE 8-8 Meekings .. 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 8-3 Brace 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAY KUMAR II 7-4 cd. 7-6 Eude 4

Not run: Dictator 8-5, Mohalebbi 8-3, Winning Post 7-0.

Tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by H. Hashim Sait.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250, second Rs. 1,400, third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 8-11 Jones 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's HOUSE OF LORDS 9-0 Brace .. 2
Mr. Gemini's GARDEN WARBLER 7-10 cd. 7-12 Selby 3
Mr. N. D. Bagree's FINAL GLANCE 8-5 Morley .. 4

Note run: Priene 9-2, Parch Kalyan 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 32 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,100, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT STAR 8-1 Brace 1
Mr. H. N. Ashar's THREE DIAMONDS 8-10 Evans 2
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's BUKNAR 7-4 Britt 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s ANAR KALI 9-4 Obaid 4

Not run: Tohalla 8-10, Assaf Mahmud 8-3.

Tote paid Rs. 100 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

Masterpiece Of Statesmanship

Poona Acclaims Congress Manifesto On Attitude Towards War

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

Congress circles in Poona are quite satisfied with the attitude taken by the Congress Working Committee with regard to the question of war. The statement issued on this question by the Working Committee from Wardha is acclaimed as masterpiece of statesmanship, and it is further pointed out that Working Committee could have done no better than elucidate its position with regard to the problem of war in the manner it has done.

SOCIALIST LEADERS FOR POONA

To Speak On India's Role In European War

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

I understand that Sjt. Jai Prakash Narain and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia are coming here tomorrow, and in the evening they are expected to address a public meeting when speeches on Congress attitude towards war will be delivered. Attempts are being made to secure the presence of Acharya Narendra Devji also, who is reported to be staying behind at Bombay.

URGENT MEETING OF THE B.P.C.C.

An Urgent Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 19th inst. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING IN AMERICA

Tony Galento Beats Lounova On Technical K. O. In 14th Round

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

In the 15-round fight to-night, Tony Galento won on technical knock-out against Lounova in the 14th round.

The winner will probably be regarded as No. 1 challenger against Joe Louis by the National Boxing Association.—Reuter.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

W. I. F. A.'S FACES A CRISIS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In my last article, I had referred to some of the reasons which caused the failure of the Rovers Tournament this year. It has involved the W.I.F.A. in a loss of a few thousands of rupees. Worse still, they have also lost the profit which they might have made from the All-India Rugby Tournament. The war compelled its cancellation, to add to the misfortune of the W.I.F.A. With the money in the Reserve Fund liquidated in most parts, it has now become a problem for the Association to keep itself going during the next few months, when there will be very little income to collect but a lot of expenditure to meet. I propose to discuss the problems of the W.I.F.A. in course of this article. My sole object in doing so is to help improving the state of affairs and not merely to criticise those who have been responsible for it.

ACCUMULATED SINS.

It will not be altogether right to blame this lean season for the sorry plight in which the W.I.F.A. finds itself to-day. It is the result of accumulated sins of omission and commission p\petrated during the last few years. If the incomes of those fat years had been properly husbanded, the W.I.F.A. would not have felt the losses of this season so terribly. I have the financial reports of the Association for the last four years before me. They give me a very interesting and illuminating reading. I have commented on them every year in the "Chronicle." But a comparative study now would open the eyes of most people interested on the affairs of the W.I.F.A.

TELLING FIGURES.

In the year 1935, there was a gross income of Rs. 33,121-15-6, out of which there was an excess of income of Rs. 832-3-11. In the following year. the income rose to Rs. 41,648-5-6 but the excess over expenditure was only Rs. 2,063-8-1. The year 1937 saw the income reaching the peak of Rs. 49,848-3-11 and the balance of profit reducing to Rs. 1,394-15-4. In the year 1938 the income fell to Rs. 46,034-0-8 and therefore the accounts showed a loss of Rs. 577-6-1. These are telling figures indeed and need to be studied and digested by everybody.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

In the days when the W.I.F.A. was an unlimited concern, the income was hardly one-half of what it was during the two or three years. Unfortunately, I have not got the statements of accounts of those years at hand. Or I would have proved by facts and figures that the position of the Association was never so bad. On the other hand the W.I.F.A. had made donations amounting to nearly Rs. 30,000 to various humanitarian causes in a period of ten years or so. Compared with this figure, the donations during the last few years have been almost negligible. "Charity begins at home," some people say. But from the figures it does not seem that the W.I.F.A. has benefited by the policy of self-preservation to any appreciable degree.

PHENOMENAL RISE IN EXPENSES.

Now the most point is that with the phenomenal rise in the income of the Association, its expenses have gave up by leaps and bounds. I readily concede that there has been a progressive improvement in the appearance of the Cooperage in recent years. But it would be far-fetched to say that the prodigeous expenses increased annually bear any reasonable proportion to the improvements shown in any direction. In my previous articles I have pointed out that the increase in the general expenses was out of all proportion to the needs of the case. An expense of Rs. 800 per month on staff etc., when there was no football and very little income was inexplicable.

BANE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Still I was told that the office was so under-staffed that it could not provide the members of the committee with the agenda and financial statements beforehand. I mean they could not be circulated to the members before the day of the Committee meeting as is done in every important body. This is administrative efficiency indeed! It was natural therefore, that the members could not give their considered opinion on any subjec. The bane of the administration is the appointment of a large number of sub-committee without any co-ordination between them. I understand this is done to please the members of the Committee as if they are loaves and fishes of office. However that is another matter. My chief complaint against the Association is its lack of policy in financial matters

I fail to understand why the

THOSE FINANCIAL EXPERTS.

Association hires a huge stand for the whole year and pays a fantastic sum as its rent from year to year. The fact is that it does not need even a quarter of its accommodation for nearly eleven months in the year. If the size was reduced according to its regular needs, the monthly hire would be considerably reduced. Besides there will be much less rent to pay to the Government Evidently this has not entered the heads of the financial experts who adorn the Finance Committee of the Association. Then there is another point which deserved the attention of this Commitee and that is the purchase of the stands by the Association itself. For a body which has been spending thousands and thousands of rupees every year, it should not be a matter of dream to possess a stand of its own. It would stop a heavy annual drain of money. Apparently this question has also escaped the attention of the financial experts.

DRASTIC CUTS NECESSARY

Faced with a crisis, the W.I.F.A. has now appointed a Committee to devise ways and means to save it from disaster. Suggestions are now being made to reduce the monthly expenses to a minimum. I hope they will make drastic cuts in all directions to meet the situation. I am frankly of the opinion that it can be done easily without lessening the efficiency of the Association in any way. As a matter of fact, as I have stated above, this should have been done long ago without counting the unenviable situation that is now staring them in the face. There is no sense in keeping up a huge monthly expense when there is little income to expect in eleven months out of twelve. I sincerely hope and trust that the methods that are now being proposed will save the situation and lead the Association to a safe harbour.

ABOLITION OF COMMITTEES

It is true no useful purpose will be served by crying over the spilt milk. But a wise administrator must profit by the experience of the past I would, therefore, seriously . suggest that the W.I.F.A. should immediately abolish all its standing Sub-Committees. I feel gratified that 'Duggie' Moir had promptly accepted my suggestion made early this season for broadening the then Emergency. Committee into a Standing Committee—a sort of Executive Committee. I make no apology for stating that there are too many people now in the General Council who understand little of football. They help only to make the administration lop-sided. I do not mind having them as 'decorations' to the Committee stand. But the actual administration must be vested in a small body like the Standing Committee. All other committees must go.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA

It is earnestly hoped that the war will not prevent the continuance of the activities of the W. I. F. A. During the last war the Cooperage was taken up by the military authorities. It appears that they have no intention of taking it over unless circumstances compel them to do so. To this extent soccer in the southern part of the city is safe. Now that the Cooperage is being idle and the season not being over, the W.I.F.A., I understand is thinking of running another tournament for civilian teams only. It will be called the championship of Western India—though in fact it will be another edition of the Gossage Cup. Whatever justification there may be for conducting a tournament of this sort this year, I hope it will not be made a permanent one as there are already too many competitions on the city. I have studiously refrained from referring to the game in the north. I shall do so in a subsequent article.

Rains Play Havoc In Agra

Railway Lines Breached; Several Men Washed Away

(From Our Correspondent.)
AGRA, Sept. 16.

Incessant rains accompanied by winds for the last 36 hours caused havoc in the city and district.

The railway line between the Agra Cantonment and Rajamandi has been breached and washed away. All trains are being held up. The Madras Express from Delhi is being diverted via Byana.

Hundreds of houses have collapsed, trees have been uprooted. Several persons and camels were washed away. The roads are unsafe. The Jumna is rising. The authorities are alert and precautionary measures are being taken.

Oriental Souvenir Exhibition

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

It is understood that an Oriental Souvenir Exhibition approved and supported by the Board of Tourist Industry of the Railway Ministry will be held at Kyoto, Japan, from October 7 to 13.

Particulars may be had from the office of the Oriental Souvenir Exhibition, Care of Nippon Souvenir Association, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Babasaki-men, Maruno-ouchi, Kajomachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

CHARGE OF GRIEVOUS HURT

4 Out Of 7 Get Benefit Of Doubt

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Sept. 15.

Mr. A. G. Wells, Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitted four out of the seven appellants, giving them the benefit of doubt, in the appeal preferred by Balkrishna Ramji Kadav and six others, who were convicted by Mr. R. B. Deshmukh, first class Magistrate of Karat, on a charge of causing grievous hurt with sticks to Kashinath Lakshman Borade on August 31 last at Bansali, and were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on Balkrishna Ramji, his brother Chindhya Ramji and Dhondu Posu Dadav.

All the appellants were originally charged with rioting also, but they were acquitted by the Magistrate of that charge.

The dispute was regarding the right of way. Mr. R. R. Pradhan appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Y. N. Chapekar, Assistant Public Prosecutor, for the Crown

WONDER CURE
for
FEVERS
such as :—malaria, influenza, colds, sore-throat, infections and epidemics including cholera.
It is a powerful germicide, diaphoretic, allays pains and does not only give immediate relief but effects a permanent cure. It is admirable as a preventive also. Price Rs 2/8. 1/4. Sample Ans. 8,
Send for a Sample costing Ans. 8 only or get it from a nearest good dealer.
AMRITDHARA
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY.
AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS - AMRITDHARA ROAD.
AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE LAHORE.
Agents:
CHIMANLALL P.
Princess Street, Bombay

FIRST PERSON, SECOND PERSON THIRD PERSON!

First Triple Role On The Screen

There have been dual roles galore in the motion pictures, but Henry Hull will play the first triple role on record in "Miracles for Sale," which goes into production soon at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer with Tod Browning directing.

Hull will play three distinct characters in the picture, none of which resembles either of the others even remotely. The story deals with magicians and murder and the actor will appear as himself, as Tauro, a blond, blue-eyed card sharper, and as the Great Duvallo, magician.

Jack Dawn, M-G-M's make-up expert, will change Hull's appearance in every respect, even to the shape of his skull, his face and ears for each character. In one of the characters he will wear a clubfoot. His manner of speech will be distinctly different in the three roles.

Most of the actor's scenes will be in double exposure in which he plays opposite himself. Then just for good luck, he will impersonate a fourth character in the story briefly.

Now, Tod Browning is trying to figure out a way to bring the three characters Hull plays together in one scene for the first "triple exposure" ever attempted on the screen.

"MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON"

Frank Capra's New Film

The cast sheets for "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington," Frank Capra's current Columbia production which co-stars Jean Arthur and James Stewart, read like a Who's Who of Hollywood—present, past and future.

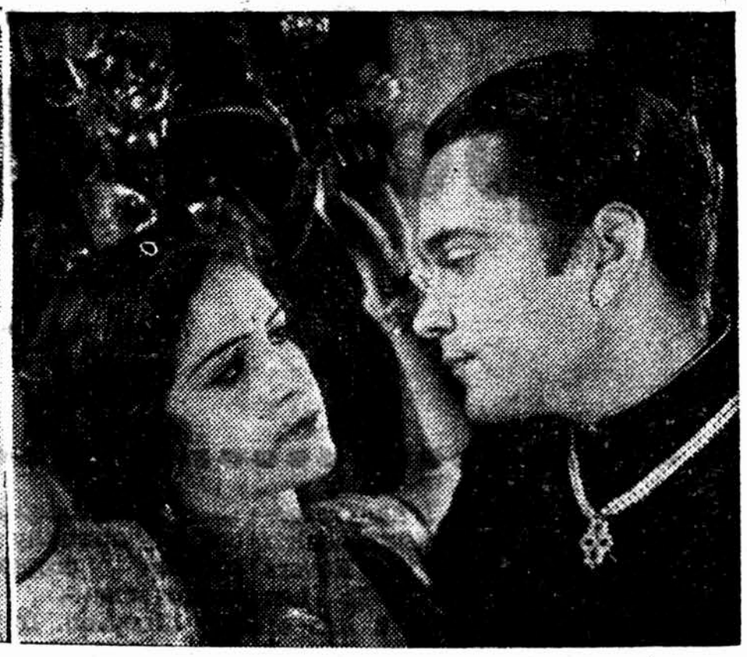
There are no fewer than 168 speaking parts in this timely comedy drama, expected to be Capra's greatest screen achievement. One sequence alone, set in Columbia's full-size reproduction of the United States Senate chamber, utilizes 600 spectators, 96 senators, 24 page boys and dozens of clerks and minor officials, with scores of well-known names penciled-in opposite the various roles.

The principal supporting players in "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington" include Edward Arnold, Thomas Mitchell, Claude Rains, Guy Kibbee, Eugene Pallette, Harry Carey, Beulah Bondi and Ruth Donnelly.

Only slightly less important are the 96 senatorial types. Among them are such names of to-day, yesterday and possibly to-morrow as H. B. Warner, Porter Hall, Maurice Costello, John Ince, Wyndham Standing, Arthur Loft, Grant Mitchell and Pierre Watkin.

Other speaking roles are being played by a group that includes Minor Watson, Gene Morgan, Evalyn Knapp, "Dub" Taylor, William Demarest, Frances Gifford, Linda Winters, Milt Kibbee, Helen Jerome Eddy, Count Stefenelli, Ann Cornwall, Vernon Dent and A. J. Glassmire.

Capra's technical advisor in the filming of "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington" is James D. "Jim" Preston, for 35 years Superintendent of the United States Senate press gallery.



BABURAO PENDHARKAR and USHA do not seem to have found it, in "Search of Happiness" —Huns' latest film scheduled for early release in Bombay at the Majestic Cinema.

INDURANI and SUSHIL KUMAR in Mohan Pictures' "Swastik," a film said to be dealing with the theme of violence versus non-violence, which has been having considerable trouble with the censors.

"WHILE AMERICA SLEEPS"

Interesting Short Film At Metro

In conjunction with the main film "Lucky Night" will be screened the latest topical in the well-known M-G-M "Crime Does Not Pay" Series entitled "While America Sleeps" at Metro. This is an interesting short with its daring revelations of the drastic methods employed by the deadly enemy spy system and the way in which they carry out their infernal work in the U.S.A.

SERVICE TO ART AND CULTURE

Sir Richard Temple's Tribute To Role Of Kala-Niketan

A tribute to the service rendered to art and culture by the "Kala-Niketan" was paid by Sir Richard Temple, presiding over a programme of variety entertainment organised under its auspices at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Bombay, on Friday. The "Kala-Niketan" was recently founded in Bombay with the object of bringing together people interested in the heritage of Indian art and culture.

HUNT FOR NAZI LITERATURE

The C.I.D. raided the residence belonging to a Mysorean, at Matunga on Saturday evening and are stated to have seized Nazi Literature. However, no arrests were made at the time.

NARENDRA DEV LEAVES FOR LUCKNOW

Acharya Narendra Dev, the well-known Congress Socialist leader, who arrived in Bombay on Friday from Wardha, left for Lucknow by the Punjab Mail on Saturday evening.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain General Secretary of the All India Congress Socialist Party, who also arrived in Bombay on Friday from Wardha left for Poona on Saturday evening. He was accompanied by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, and Messrs. Achut Patwardhan and Purushottam Tricumdas, the well-known Congress Socialists. Mr. Jaiprakash and Dr. Lohia will visit some important centres in Maharashtra in connection with propaganda regarding India's attitude towards the war in Europe.

U. P. CONGRESS AND WAR PROPAGANDA

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

The General Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee circularised all Congressmen pending the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, to refrain from delivering speeches on the attitude of the Congress towards the war, or acting in a manner which tends to contravene the orders of the British Government in India for successful prosecution of the war.—United Press.

ALLIES' HUGE RESOURCES

Total Effectives Surpass Those Existing In Great War Period

PARIS, Sept. 16.

The number of men mobilised in the Empire has now reached, and will shortly surpass the total effectives recruited during the Great War, states the Ministry of Colonies. On the economic side the Empire during the course of the coming months will have more provisions than over the 1914|18 period.

An idea of the extent of this provisioning can be gained from the fact that the Minister has instructed Colonial Governments to provide from the harvest now progressing a total of three and a half million tons of alimentary products, including 160,000 tons of cereals mostly from Indo-China, 1,60,00,000 tons of oil yielding products specially ordered from the African possessions and 800,000 tons of various Colonial foodstuffs. 8,00,000 tons of industrial materials have also been ordered. They include 300,000 tons of wood, 350,000,000 tons of coal and various ores, 60,000 tons of rubber and 40,000 tons of textiles.—Reuter.

HOW FRANCE CHECKS TRADERS' PROFITEERING

Increase Forbidden Until Justified

PARIS, Sept. 16.

Increase in producers' wholesale and retail prices above the level existing on September 1, is forbidden by an official decree, unless the increase is shown to be justified, and permission obtained. The authorities have already taken action against a number of traders.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO TRANSJORDANIA'S RULER

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The King has expressed his deep appreciation to the Emir of Transjordan for the latter's message of loyalty and support. His Majesty's reply adds: "I am well aware that traditional friendship for the British people and fidelity to ideals for which the British Empire stands is hereditary in Your Highness's House. I assure you and the people of Transjordan that Britain will ever remain faithful to those ideals."—Reuter.

DAY OF NATIONAL PRAYER IN BRITAIN AND EMPIRE

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Archbishop of Canterbury announces with His Majesty's approval that October 1 will be a day of national prayer when special prayers will be said in all churches on behalf of national life and cause with intervals between each such prayer for private intercession. The Archbishop adds the hope that all churches in Britain, the Dominions and the Colonies, irrespective of denominations, will join, so that this will be truly a day of national prayer.—Reuter.

BRITISH MISSION TO CANADA

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A nucleus of a British Mission headed by Sir James Rae has gone to Canada to discuss industrial problems in connection with war supplies to Britain.—Reuter.

POLISH AVIATORS' PATRIOTISM

Deliberate Crash At Risk Of Lives

PARIS, Sept. 16.

A Polish aviator, having exhausted his munition supply when 12 German bombers attacked him, deliberately crashed into a big bomber, thus losing his life but destroying his adversary, according to the official Polish news agency, broadcasting from Warsaw.

The agency adds that many Polish airmen are now imitating this feat. During an air battle near Modlin, a wounded Pole dived on a German bomber. Both machines crashed in flames but the Pole escaped with his life.

GERMAN BOMBER SHOT DOWN MOSCOW.—A German bomber flying over Levsk in the Ukraine was forced down by Soviet machine gun-fire. The crew were detained.—Reuter.

RELIEF TO CIVILIANS

British Government Scheme

LONDON, Sept. 16.

All civilians are covered irrespective of their means by a Government scheme to make temporary payments to those injured in air raids, payments ranging from eighteen shillings per week for an unmarried man to twenty-eight shillings sixpence to man and wife with two children exclusive of hospital treatment. Further, the scheme covers prolonged permanent disablement to widows and children.—Reuter.

New York Sailors Demand Bonus For Entering War Zones

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

A sit-down strike of seamen demanding a cash bonus of 250 dollars for entering War zones prevented the departure of three American ships from New York, namely, "The American Traveller", "the American Trader", and "Scan States", all of which were to have sailed for Europe under orders of the State Department to pick up stranded Americans.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC PRESS SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY

Vatican Organ's Revelations

ROME, Sept. 16.

Measures recently taken in Germany against Catholic Churches and Press are revealed by the Vatican organ "Observatore Romano" which refutes the reasons advanced in Germany for the measures.

In the first place, it says, the anti-Catholic provisions are not limited to the closing of churches and suppression of newspapers; secondly, remote churches are unlikely to be exposed to bombardment and therefore not dangerous meeting places requiring permanent closure: thirdly, restriction of the Catholic Press to five papers for thirty million Catholics is not justified by economical use of paper since no secular newspaper has been suppressed; finally comparison with the Evangelical Church cannot improve matters.

It only confirms the impression of indiscriminate eager intentions against Christian religious life.—Reuter.

"UNPLEASANT FOR BRITAIN"

Berlin View Of Soviet-Japanese Armistice

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

The press welcomes the Japanese-Soviet agreement concerning the Mongolian border dispute and describes it as "unpleastnt for Britain."

"The Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says that it creates a basis for exchange of interests between the neighbouring Powers and as a first step towards a solution of their remaining differences.—Reuter.

ALLIED SINKINGS OF U—BOATS

More Successes Achieved Than Expected

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Naval experts are agreed that the Admiralty's disclosure of the sinkings of U-boats means more successes than expected. Naval authorities are always wary of claiming the destruction of submarines unless they are absolutely certain.

It is recalled that in the last war the average monthly sinkings of U-boats was six, the best in one month being fourteen. Anti-submarine devices to-day are greatly improved.—Reuter.

"Alex Vanopstal" Mined Or Torpedoed?

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Confirming the loss of the "Alex Vanopstal", as a result of enemy action near Weymouth the Ministry of Information says that the ship is believed to have been either mined or torpedoed. The master of the vessel believes that the sinking was the result of the explosion of a mine. If his opinion is well-founded the mine must without doubt have been dropped by an enemy minelayer, as at no time have the British laid live mines anywhere near the spot.—Reuter.

Italy's Friendliness For Great Britain

LONDON, Sept. 16.

As reflecting the popular good feeling in Italy towards Great Britain, Princess Elizabeth Bibesco, daughter of the former Prime Minister Asquith, who has just returned to London, writes in the "Times" newspaper: "On my way home from Rumania, I travelled through Italy. I would like to express my deep gratitude for the delicate courtesy, both warm and sensitive, which I received from every friend, acquaintance and stranger whom I had the good fortune to meet."—Reuter.

"IT'S GREATER!..... .....In every aspect!" is the public's verdict!

LOVE! .....

SO TENDER! .....SO GREAT!!..... SO SUBLIME !!!

KEEPS THE DEATH AWAY

KAPAL-KUNDLA & NAVAKUMAR were given shelter in the sublime Shrine of L O V E where DEATH could NOT come!!!

BUT TRUE LOVE MEANS SACRIFICE! ..... AND SHE DID IT!

See! BANKIM BABU'S GREAT LITERARY MASTERPIECE:

KAPALKUNDALA

NEW THEATRES (CALCUTTA)

Bring you the MOGHUL SPLENDOUR in all its True Colours!

Every Show, A FULL HOUSE SHOW!.....AT—

ROXY

—:Timings:—

DAILY: 3 SHOWS

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Featuring:—
*LEELA DESAI,
*NAJAM,
*KAMLESH KUMARI,
JAGDEESH, PUNKAJ MULLIC & PANNA.

Director:— PHANI MAZUMDAR

Music:— PUNKAJ MULLICK

(Remember! It's Messrs. KAPURCHAND, LTD. Release!)

Failure To Achieve Object Of Great War Acknowledged

VICEROY'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS OF BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the annual Speech Day of Bishop Cotton School, Simla, today:—

I have listened with interest and satisfaction to the account which the Head Master has just given us of the work of the school during the past year and its condition today. Bishop Cotton School has an important part to play in India and a great reputation to maintain. The best of which the school is capable will be achieved only if there is full co-operation amongst the members of the staff, and between the staff and the boys. I believe that that co-operation and that unity exist in marked degree in the school. I trust you will all do your utmost to perpetuate and to strengthen these invaluable qualities.

A WORD TO STUDENTS

I propose now to say a word or two to you boys. We meet at a time of great anxiety for all of us, at a time, alas when violence has been let loose over wide regions of the world; when anger and fear, pain and sorrow, distort the minds and oppress the spirit of a large part of mankind; and when passion and prejudice too often hold sway where justice and reason have their rightful place. I think the youngest among you will understand the sadness with which those of us who remember and took part in the Great War face this new and formidable outbreak. Perhaps I may even be able to convey to you how it comes about, particularly in times like these, that no one is of older folk can attend a school ceremony such as this without finding ourselves at once deeply moved and greatly heartened. We tried so hard between 1914 and 1918 to secure for our own children and for you a better world in which war might find no place.

FAILURE ACKNOWLEDGED

Immense sacrifices were made to that end, but we have to acknowledge failure. Now we must try again. We will do our best. But whatever comes, we know, and it is well that you yourselves—young though you are—should realise it,—we know that it is upon you that we have in the end to count. For the future is with you, and without you our efforts cannot succeed. We and you are like runners in a relay race. We try our hardest so long as it is our turn to run the race; but the time soon comes when our lap is run and when we must hand over the baton to you. You are our partners and our hope. From you we take new courage; for we have faith in you that you will not fail us.

BEST CONTRIBUTION

I do not wish to suggest that you should dwell unduly upon the horrors of war, or upon the anxieties and uncertainties of the times. It would be neither natural nor wholesome for you at your age. The best contribution that you can make is to be, each one of you while you are here and after you leave this place, true to the best traditions of Bishop Cotton School. Do your utmost at work and play; enjoy yourselves; and when you stumble as from time to time all we mortals must, and fall short of the standards you have set yourselves why, pick yourself up and have another try. It is by effort and by trials that hearts are made stout. Your contribution, your job in this difficult hour is to be . growing up to be good men and true, who will be found in due time, ready to play a worthy part in life.—A. P.

PRICE CONTROL MOVE IN C. P.

Premier Confers With Merchants

NAGPUR: Sept. 16.

The need for merchants desisting from profiteering was emphasised by Hon. Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of the Central Provinces and Hon. Mr. C. J. Bharuka, Minister for Commerce, at an informal meeting attended by 100 merchants this afternoon.

It was explained that Government had a proposal before them to appoint District Advisory Committees throughout the Province with a view to control and regulate prices of articles considered as necessaries of life, including medicines.—United Press.

USE VITAFIX

YOUNG MEN

Why permit LOSSES (peculiar to your age and sex) sap your vitality? Stop them at once with Gambers' famous Herbal specific "VITAFIX" and pave the way to glorious manhood. VITAFIX is sold on MONEY-BACK Guarantee. You run no risk in using it, for you either get results or your money back. Obtain a bottle today from any leading chemist or direct from us. Rs. 2/12 per Full Course of 100 tablets, Re. 1/- per 32 tablets. By post /4/- extra. You have to use 4 tablets daily. Write, or call, at once for valuable FREE literature.

BRIJMOHAN & Co.,
Pfaff Bldg., Phirozeshaw Mehta Rd.,
Bombay, 1. Phone: 30230.

U. P. TENANCY BILL PASSED BY COUNCIL

LUCKNOW: Sept. 16.

The U.P. Tenancy Bill, as amended, was passed by the U.P. Legislative Council this afternoon. The Bill is designed to ameliorate the lot of the tenants to a great extent.

The U.P. Power Alcohol Bill, 1939 was also passed by the Council to-day.

Thereafter, the House adjourned till October 3.—United Press.

Lucknow To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti For A Fortnight

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

A meeting of provincial Congress leaders, including Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, was held to-day to chalk out a comprehensive programme for the ensuing "Gandhi Jayanti" celebrations.

It was decided to observe "Gandhi Jayanti" for a fortnight, from September 25 to October 9, by organising "Prabhat Pheris", processions, and meetings wherein light will be thrown on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and the importance of the constructive programme stressed.

Prominent among those present were the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, acting Prime Minister of the United Provinces, the Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Justice, Acharya Jugal Kishore and Dr. Jung Suleman Ansari, Parliamentary Secretaries, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. Vichitra Narain Sharma.—United Press.

On The Air

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Film Songs. 8-30 Marathi Songs. 8-45 Geets from Grooves. 9-0 Suresh Babu. 9-40 H. Moradabadi. 9-50 G. M. Nagpuri. 10-5 Veena and Bansuri. 10-20 Fulaji Buwa. 10-40 Insurance Expert (G.) 11-10 Three Shahnai Players. 11-20 Kesarbai Bandodker. 11-50 Jalatarang Solo.

12-0 noon H. Khan Mastana.

12-15 p.m. Karim Khan. 12-25 Marathi Dugane. 12-35 Suresh Babu. 1-5 Tarangen. 1-55 G. M. Nagpur. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Childrhen's Hour. 6-0 Leelabai. 6-15 Air Quartet. 6-25 Tirangi Mela. 6-40 Twilight Melodies. 6-50 Variety. 7-0 Kesarbai Bandodker. 7-30 M. Umar Khan. 7-40 Fulaji Buwa. 8-0 Shankerrao. 8-5 H. Khan Mastana. 8-23 Nautch. 8-30 Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Ganesh Gun Gan. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-15 News (E.) 9-35 Ellen Gidney. 9-45 Phil Symphony Orchestra. 10-0 La Boheme: Opera in 4 Acts Act IV. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-35p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Leelabai. 9-45 Kesarbai Bandodker. 10-5 Suresh Babu. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Duet (inst.) 8-5 Lakshman Prasad. 8-20 Deskar on Sarangi. 8-25 Geet. 8-45 Melodies from Movies. 9-0 For Young Listeners. 9-45 Shirinbai. 10-0 Compositions of Kunwar Shyam. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Military Band. 10-58 Peter Dawson: Bass. 11-17 Al Bollington: Paramount.

12-0 noon Songs With Story.

1-0 p.m. Cavalleria Rusticana. 6-0 Amateurs. 6-30 Lakshman Prasad. 6-45 Radio Orchestra. 6-50 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-0 Next Week's Programmes. 7-10 Shirinbai. 7-28 Haider Husain. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Khayal Thumri Aur Geet. 9-35 Music: by Elizabeth Gauba. 9-50 Adana. 10-5 Geets. 10-20 Shirinbai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Lakshman Prasad. 6-10 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 6-20 Bhajans. 6-35 Irshad Ali. 6-45 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Master Radha Nand. 7-20 Kumari Manoo Baneriee. 7-30 Do Ghazlen. 7-45 Mixed Melodies. 8-0 Hindi Kavi Sammelan. (H. from Simla.(9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Walter Gieseking Pianoforte. 10-0 Town Mouse and Country Mouse.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.
7-45 to 9-0 As in Delhi 2.
9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Vidya Seth. 6-30 Hasani. 6-45 Peelu. 7-0 Vidya Seth. 7-20 Hasani. 7-35 Cobra Dance on Dilbahar. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Vidya Seth. 8-30 Hasani. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Shamshad Begam. 9-35 Classical Music. 9-45 Pahari Geets. 10-0 Sohni on Violin. 10-10 Shamshad Begam.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Mustaq Ali Khan. 8-55 Shaila Devi. 9-15 Mathur. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Orchestra.

12-30 p.m. Close down.

6-0 p.m. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 Church Service. 7--0 Atiter Swapna.. 8-0 Chittaranjan Roy. 8-20 Ashalata. 9-0 Pianoforte. 9-15 Xylophone Solo. 9-30 Ashalata. 9-45 J. P. Goswami.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9 530 kc/s.

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 mttres (4,840 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Schubert.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. R. Chandra Singh: Voice 5-25 Carnatic Orchstra. 5-35 R. Chandra Singh: Voice 5-55 Carnatic Orchestra Isamanohari. 6-0 Shrimati V. Rajamma: Voice. 6-30 Songs from Stage. 7-0 L. Parasurama Iyer: Voice. 7-45 P. V. Nagarajan of Palladam Flute. 8-15 L. Parasurama Iyer: Voice. 8-55 Travancore University: by Prof. C. V. Chandrasekharan. 9-10 Local News and Announcements. 9-30 P. V. Nagarajan of Palladam Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30 a.m. As in Madras I. 9-30 From Orient.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Maruthi Rao. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu.) 6-30 Kishenlal. 7 Instrumental Music. 7-10 "Modern Urdu Poetry,' by Mr. A. Q. Sarwari' 7-25 Maruthi Rao. 7-45 Kishenlal. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Kishenlal. 9-05 Duet. 9-20 Kishenlal. 9-30 Maruthi Rao. 10-10 Close Down.

Empire Programme

7-30 p.m. British Music. 8-10 Lonely Woman's Friend. 8-30 Songs by Edward German. 8-45 Bells and Empire Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 and 10-25 Sports. 10-55 Music. 11-0 Scots Songs. 11-30 News. 11-50 Sports.

Images Of Ganpati

City Celebrates Ganesh Chaturthi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hindus to-day celebrated the Ganesh Chaturthi festival with great eclat. Practically all the streets of Bombay were crowded with processions led by bands and music carrying the images of Ganapati.

The elephant-headed son of Shiva and Parvati is worshipped on this day. The legend says that during the absence of Shiva, his wife Parvati, had made a figure of a boy with the scurf of her skin and breathing life into him and placed him as a guard at the entrance of the house with strict instructions not to allow anybody inside while she took her bath.

A little later Shiva happened to come, but the boy would not allow him to go inside, though Shiva duly informed him who he was.

Angry at the boy's impudence, Shiva cut off his head and went inside. When Parvati later came to know of this, she was stricken with grief and Shiva had to console her with a promise to restore the boy to life.

The spirit attendants of Shiva were then sent to bring the head of any body who was sleeping with his head pointing the north. Only an elephant was found sleeping in that position, and its head was severed and brought and fixed to the headless trunk of the boy and latter became alive again to the intense joy of Parvati.

Clay images usually of a pink or vermilion colour of Ganesh or Ganapati or Vinayak or as the god is variously known, are installed in Hindu homes, on this day and worshipped for one, five or ten days according to the convenience, and then emersed in a well, tank, river or sea. In his hands he holds a broken tusk of an elephant,—a weapon which he intended to hurl at the moon, because on one occasion the latter laughed at the awkward movements of the god after a hearty feast. Ganapati is stated to have cursed the moon that any person seeing the latter on this night would near evil reports of himself and so the supertitious avoid looking at the moon on this night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 15

October	9.28
December	9.00
January	8.91
March	8.80
May	8.60
July	8.45
Middling Spot	9.48

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 15

October	9.40
December	9.10
January	9.04
Middling Spot	9.30

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 15

11 A.M. RANGES—

October	9.34
December	9.07
March	8.97

NOON CALL—

October	9.33
December	9.06
March	8.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 15

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	87,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	25,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	4,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 15

September	6.39
October	6.26
November	6.23
December	6.20
January	6.15
February	6.11
March	6.08
April	6.05
May	6.02
June	5.97
July	5.92
Middling Spot	7.09

11-12 a.m. quotations

October	6.23
January	6.11

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 15

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	66 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	79 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	100
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	62 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	87 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	88 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	102 1/2
Victory Bonds	102
Chartered Bank of I A and China	6 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	70
National Bank of India	26 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 15

T T London on:—

New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Berlin	unquoted.
Madrid	unofficial 42.00
Montreal	4.40/4.46
Amsterdam	7.55/7.62
Brussels	23.30/23.60
Milan	unofficial 74.75
Berne	17.65/17.85
Copenhagen	unquoted.
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.55/17.55

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Setp 15

Rozario Santa Fe Sept	20/6
South Australian Sept	21/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 15

Smoked sheets standard rinbbed per lb sellers	10 1/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 15

Spot	22 1/8
Forward	21 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 15

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Sept 14

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals.

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 60 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 59 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 18 per tola Anchor Brand

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 45 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 100 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 80 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 70 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 210 per tola

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept 16

Previous closing	9.28
To-day's opening	9.22
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	9.10
Difference	—18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept 16

Previous closing	6.26
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach A/M Expectation .. .. Rs. 215

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 16

The New York cotton showed decidedly easier tendency following improved sterling, which induced considerable selling pressure while a fairly heavy liquidation and hedging further depressed values.

The trading in October began at 9.22 i.e. six points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on increased hedging and liquidation with very little support while subsequently further recession occurred on renewed October liquidation and realising with October closing at 9.10.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept 16

The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 218 during the night session. The rate improved to Rs. 222-8 but then again it came down to Rs. 218. The closing rate was Rs. 218-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 16

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.40/9.38) 9.23/9.22

December (9.09/9.09) 8.99/8.97

January (8.99/8.99) 8.88/8.87

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 16

The following are the opening rates:

U S Common New Stock (do) 78 7/8) dol 78

General Motors (dol 54 3/8) dol 54

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35) dol 34 5/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 119

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 16

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 16

Previous closing	3.84
To-day's opening	3.82
At the time of New York cotton closing	3.87 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 16

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London Sept 16

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 16

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.18 1/2) 13.18 1/2

New York on Bombay (29.70) 28.93

London on Milan (74.75) 73.00

London on Shanghai (0-4 nominal) 0-4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-1 1/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent) 3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent

4 months (4 1/2 per cent) 4 1/2 per cent.

6 months (5 per cent) 5 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Sept 16

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 0 6
Wheat May	4 0 3
Linseed May	6 6 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept 16

SILVER

Silver ready	61 0 0
Silver Bhadrapad	closed
Silver Asho	closed

GOLD

Gold ready	42 14 0
Gold Bhadrapad	closed
Gold Asho	closed
Sovereign	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steel Corporations In Good Demand

CALCUTTA, Sept 16

Jutes ruled firm and a further advancement in prices was obtained in almost all stocks. Coals were very firm and a fair turnover resulted. Cottons also exhibited very strong market. Teas were rather dull. Indian Iron and Steel kept steady while Steel Corporation of Bengal ord showed remarkable advances on strong buying support over their last figures and a large business was put through. Other industrials also kept very steady. Government securities continued weaker.

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1963/65 87/4; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 84/10.

Imperial Bank fully paid 1310.

Cottons: Bowreah 235; Cawnpore Textiles 4/10; Dunbar ord 182; Elgin 141; Kesoram 6/8; New Victoria 1/4.

Coals: Bengal 371; Bhalgora 4/14; Burrakur 15/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 17/12; Central Kurkend 12/10; Dhemo Main 13/14 ex div; Equitable 37/8; Hurriladih 13/4; Mundulpoor 9/10; North-West F P 15/4; New Beerbhoom 20/10; North Damuda 6/8; Panch Valley 36/4 small lot; Raneegunge 34/8; Searsole 5/12; Talcher 1/8; Singaran A 1/8; West Jamuria 33/4 ex div small lot.

Jutes: Adamjee 15/6; Agarpara 20/4; Anglo India 387; Auckland 213/8; Bally 221; Barnagore 168 small lot; Budge Budge 347; Birla 20/6; Cal Jute 17/8; Champdany 178; Chitavalasah 14/6; Clive 26/14; Dalhousie 367; Delta ord 423; Delta pref 116/8; Ganges 302; Gourepore 668/8; Howrah 63/5; India 343; Hukumchand 4/12; do pref 54; Kamarhatty 575; Kanknarrah 457; Lansdowne 183; Lothian 294; National 27/2 small lot; Nellimarla 13; Nuddea 52/8; Orient 225; Presidency 4/10; Reliance 69; Standard 313.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/10; Indian Copper 2/10; Burn and Co ord 328 small lot; Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 43/8; Indian St Wagon ord 59/8; Indian Malleable Casting 8/12; Indian Iron 36; Kumardhubi Eng ord. 4/6; Steel Corpn 17/14; do pref 89; B I Corpn ord 4; Dunlop Rubber ord 23/12; British Burma Petrol 5/2; Titaghur Paper A ord 16/4; Balrampore 10/2; Carew and Co 12/4 ct; Raza 14/4; Hasimara Tea 37/8.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-9-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .043 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.1 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.8 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 112 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.04 inches.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	77	73	11.3	31.3	+9.2
Amraoti	89	74	—	23.6	—1.7
Akola	94	73	—	24.5	+0.6
Ahmedabad	93	76	—	19.7	—6.7
Ajmer	93	78	—	7.5	—10.2
Ahmednagar	89	68	H	10.4	—4.6
Ambala	87	73	—	18.5	—3.3
Allahabad	91	75	0.2	45.0	+13.4
Benares	91	75	0.1	30.8	—1.1
Bareilly	83	73	0.3	28.8	—6.7
BOMBAY	86	77	—	51.0	—12.3
Bangalore	81	67	T	11.3	—4.9
Bhopal	84	72	—	44.4	—
Baroda	91	74	—	25.7	—
Belgaum	83	67	—	59.1	+22.7
Bahawalpore	103	74	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	91	73	0.1	10.1	—1.3
Bellary	82	72	—	6.0	—2.6
Bhavnagar	91	74	—	24.7	+6.2
Chittagong	82	76	0.1	84.6	+15.0
Calcutta	89	79	0.2	58.0	+15.5
Cuttack	88	79	—2	36.8	—4.4
Cawnpore	83	74	0.3	32.5	+2.9
Calicut	86	75	—	85.0	—0.7
Colombo	85	73	0.5	23.6	+4.4
Cheerapunji	69	63	0.2	313.2	+16.3
Cocanada	87	77	—	18.6	—0.8
Cochin	83	77	—	74.9	+5.7
Dehra Dun	78	69	0.5	91.0	+20.5
Delhi	79	73	1.3	14.4	—6.5
Dehra I. Khan	100	75	—	1.5	—3.7
Darjeeling	60	54	0.9	90.2	—7.7
Desa	93	74	—	11.0	—11.4
Dalhousie			—	47.5	—7.5
Fort Sandeman	92	66	—	3.5	—1.7
Gorakhpur	89	77	T	48.2	+9.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	72	—	11.7	—9.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	106	76	—	—	—5.8
Indore	84	70	—	30.3	+2.4
Jhansi	81	71	0.2	32.7	+1.8
Jubbulpore	87	72	—	51.3	+4.1
Jacobabad	106	79	—	—	—2.2
Jaipur	84	74		7.4	—13.4
Karachi	83	74	—	0.1	—5.8
Kodaikanal	65	52	T	14.6	—5.3
Khandwa	89	71	—	24.8	+0.3
Lucknow	84	74	0.4	32.2	+0.7
Ludhiana	95	73	—	12.0	—8.5
Lahore	97	74	—	9.4	—5.0
Lyallpur	102	76	—	5.5	—5.1
Multan	104	81	—	2.6	—2.3
Mysore	84	71	—	6.8	—4.6
Madras	95	80	—	5.5	—7.5
Marmagoa	83	75	—	70.1	—
Malegaon	92	68	—	16.3	+0.7
Mussoorie	66	55	1.3	55.0	—13.5
Mahableshwar	73	59	—	218.1	—27.6
Murree	73	55	—	21.4	—12.8
Mount Abu	77	65	—	19.3	—36.1
Masulipatam	87	76	—	12.0	—8.7
Mandalay	86	75	—	28.3	+12.3
Mangalore	85	76	—	95.4	—7.5
Meerut	—	—	1.6	15.4	—9.5
Mercara	79	64	—	79.4	—20.3
Nagpur	91	73	—	33.0	—6.5
Ootacamund	67	53	0.1	24.8	+0.5
Patna	91	77	T	44.8	+5.9
Peshawar	96	69	—	1.1	—3.2
Poona	87	66	—	14.1	—3.7
Pachmarhi	80	67	—	94.1	+25.6
Port Blair	86	73	0.1	43.6	—18.3
Quetta	86	45	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	85	72	0.4	48.7	+5.7
Rawalpindi	93	69	—	16.6	—5.1
Rangoon	85	75	—	78.7	+10.5
Ratnagiri	84	75	—	119.9	+30.4
Rajkot	92	70	—	4.9	—18.2
Sialkot	92	76	—	15.5	—6.1
Srinagar	83	46	—	3.0	—3.9
Sholapur	94	76	—	9.0	—9.2
Shillong	76	59	0.2	50.3	+0.2
Simla	67	56	0.6	42.7	—2.8
Surat	90	76	—	28.7	—7.5
Salem	92	75	—	20.3	+3.2
Trichinopoly	96	80	—	8.4	—0.8
Trivandrum	87	80	—	26.7	—0.5
Vizagapatam	86	78	—	10.7	—7.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-9-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

(Continued From Page 13)

should be donated to some sort of War Relief work. Since there seemed at the time to be no such fund to donate the money to, it was decided to put it aside to form the nucleus of a fund for rendering assistance through doctors who work among the poor —to sick people who owing to the rise in prices of medicines and tonics are unable to buy these for themselves.

War And Rumours

Unfortunately the people least responsible for causing trouble and least able to defend themselves are the ones who unusually suffer most. It wouldn't be a bad idea for a black list to be published occasionally under the following headings—(1) Names of persons spreading false rumours (2) Names of persons keeping their lights on contrary to A.R.P. instructions (3) Shops guilty of exorbitant profiteering (4) Names of persons guilty of hoarding.

Talking of notices reminds me that it would be advisable for newspapers to give a fixed place on their front page to A.R.P. notices so that the public, even if it is in a hurry, doesn't miss it.

Polish names are fast becoming familiar to us in spite of some of them being rather difficult to pronounce. On all sides one hears words of praise for this nation that is so bravely defending the liberty of all small countries—in fact the liberty of all of us. England and France seem far away and the fight just now seems to depend entirely on the courage and determination of the Poles. All eyes are on Poland and all hearts beat with hers.

A Little Rest

A hill station—hardly eight miles from Bombay seems even far away from all this. No radios and no newspapers except with old news. A few businessmen have been wise enough to get away from things over the week-end in a sleepy little hotel. Wild flowers grow in profusion, the air is clear and cool—and the nights absolutely dead quiet. By special arrangement—not even a cock crows at dawn to spoil the morning.

Talking to the villagers we met on the way up, the war seemed a dream. No one even knew there was one! Sometimes we pity these poor people. Two annas each to a few little boys produced happy smiles and the remark—in Marathi—"you have made us very happy to-day." I wondered how much food that would buy.—And how content a mind must be to express real happiness at so small a gift. The hills and the trees, the streams, the flowers and the grass, the happy smiles on faces that seemed to reflect the gracious sky above, made me feel that we city dwellers miss much—much more than perhaps they do—who very often know not what they miss.

★ Unctuous extracts drawn from the pure plants of the Earth

★ Herbal ingredients extolled from ancient times for their antiseptic and cosmetic qualities

★ Cool, refreshing fragrance from the sacred Sandalwood tree

— all these gifts of Nature, scientifically blended, give birth to GODREJ SANDAL Soap.

Its soothing lather nourishes and reanimates hungry, sunburnt complexions, and gives your skin a delightful, cooling sensation.

Try for yourself and feel the difference.

Some of the other varieties—GODREJ No. 1, No. 2, LIMDA (Neem) and SHAVING STICK.

Godrej ALL SWADESHI CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LABOUR PRODUCT

Godrej Soaps Ltd.
DeLisle Road - - BOMBAY.

Sales Dept.

Iron Lung Man Weds

Fred Snite, junior, of Chicago, "The man in the Iron Lung," was married to the girl who has been his sweatheart since their school days.

The marriage took place at the palatial Snite home at River Forest, near Chicago.

The bridegroom lay in the iron lung which has been his prison for more than three years, and the bride stood behind it.

Snite clearly uttered his responses in the Roman Catholic service, his smiling face being reflected in the tilted mirror over his head.

His bride, Teresa Larkin of Dayton, Ohio, is 25 three years younger than the 28-year-old victim of infantile paralysis.

They met years before the millionaire banker's son became ill. She was at school then with his sister and she has been his constant companion since.

Snite whose unfailing courage has astonished his doctors, recently returned to his home from Lourdes and it was stated that he had regained sufficient command of his respiratory muscles to breathe for 63 minutes without assistance.

Recently the couple left for their honeymoon at Niagara Falls, travelling in Snite's specially constructed trailer.—"News Chronicle".

BRAIN WAVES AND INSANITY

That the brain sends out electric impulses or waves which can be picked up and amplified by a sort of radio receiver (electro-encephalograph) is now pretty well-known. There are differences in the waves when the brain is afflicted by epilepsy, tumors and encephalitis (sleeping sickness). The possibilities of diagnosing various types of mental disorders thus opened up are being explored at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. There it is hoped that refinements in experimentation will make it possible to determine whether sufferers from dementia praecox show characteristic brain-wave patterns.

LUMINESCENCE

It probably never strikes those who marvel at "Democracity", the model community within the Perisphere of the World's Fair, that there is not a single light bulb and not one foot of electric wire in the whole illuminated area. As daylight wanes lights flash in windows and streets, buildings in the Civic Center are flood-lighted, decorative effects burst forth, a beacon cuts across the airship landing field, the amusement park glitters, well-lighted roads stand out. The effects are produced by luminescent colours. These are activated by ultra-violet ray projectors hidden under the balcony.

MR. KANAIYALAL H. MARFATIA

Mr. Kanaiyalal Hiralal Marfatia, whose death in an aeroplane crash near Lahore, was reported recently, was born and educated at Surat. He joined the Swiss Engineering Company to gain practical knowledge about automobile engineering. Later after getting some experience in the Bombay Flying Club, he joined the Air Service Training School, at Southampton. After four and a half years' successful training he returned to India as a full-fledged Commercial Pilot. He then joined Tata's service and was carrying mails between Karachi, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras. He left Tata's service and joined the India National Air Ways at Lahore. There he was carrying mails and passengers between Lahore, Karachi, Delhi and Simla.

MR. NATWARLAL HARILAL

Mr. Natwarlal Harilal, who hails from Junagadh State and is a businessman and industrial agriculturist, in Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique), has had the Portuguese Order of Merit ("Ordem de merit de Agricola de Imperio Portuguesa") conferred upon him in recognition of his pioneering services towards increasing and developing the agricultural possibilities of the province. The presentation of the Order took place on the occasion of the recent visit of the President of the Portuguese Republic to the Colony.

NEW SMALLPOX VACCINE

In the Journal of Experimental Medicine Drs. Thomas M. Rivers, R. D. Baird and S. M. Ward of the Rockfeller Institute for Medical Research announce their development of a new smaller vaccine which has the advantage over the old of leaving no scars after inoculation. Ordinary vaccine is obtained from calves after they have been inoculated with cowpox. The new vaccine is obtained by growing a virus on minced chick embryos.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Three Extra Entry Coupons of our Detective Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

DETECTIVE COMPETITION. 17/9/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION. 17/9/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION. 17/9/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

The Bride-Fish

(Continued from Page 12)

in his cruel, brown eyes, a look whose significance not many could understand, at least then.

"Meanwhile Venu was steadily pushing ahead and now had come to that part of the Netravati where the current was at its strongest. Then something seemed to go wrong with his boat! The little craft suddenly raised its head high above the swirling waters, as if preparing itself for a plunge and then its stern as abruptly shot out of sight. With an appalling suddenness the boat then vanished completely. A cry of horror went up from the crowd on the shore, while with a piercing shriek that cut through the throng like a knife, poor Meena collapsed into her father's arms in a dead faint. And some, it seems, espied under his curling moustaches, a smile that all his self-control could not restrain.

"Unfortunate Venu could not have had much of a chance, sir, what with the very strong current, and, he was not quite a good swimmer. And, whether his rival was too far behind to be of help before the fierce current swept off poor Venu to sea, or whether he had purposely sat motionless in his boat, with malicious callousness, could not have been said, but it was a fact that he did nothing to save poor Venu from drowning. And so drowned he was, poor fellow. They got his body only with the greatest difficulty, by rushing to the bar and blocking the current with their boats.

"How did the disaster take place? Well, it was not easy to say, but it must be admitted: that, strangely enough, when some of Venu's friends salvaged his boat at low tide, they discovered a neat little hole drilled in its stern—a fact which appeared to them exceedingly suspicious; for the hole had not apparently been there when the boat had been put to water. Indeed, they had satisfied themselves that it was quite seaworthy. Also there was not a single rock in the river that could have forced a leak, not that if there were any, it could have wrought damage on the stern of a boat. All these things pointed to only one thing. But the fellows held their silence, which was a discreet thing to do. For, it could not have improved the situation much had folk come to know how poor Venu was the victim of foul play. And foul play it was, sir, as sure as a crab's a crab and a lobster a lobster. The hole had been drilled into the boat and wedged in with a piece of loose-fitting piece of wood and the whole patched up with so consummate a skill with a rag soaked in ordinary fish-grease that nothing but a suspicious scrutiny could have discovered it.

"Be that what may, poor Meena was to wed the other fellow within the week following—they did not respect even poor Venu's obsequies. Indeed the festivities were soon in full swing and almost everybody in the village, excepting of course, poor Meena herself, who was reduced to a shadow with weeping ceaselessly, Venu's disconsolate mother who seemed to have lost her wits and a few other folk who knew the dark secret. On the wedding night, however, the mother of Venu seemed to have recovered her senses sufficiently enough as to be able to pray for a minute's talk with the bride to be. And Meena's father, who wasn't quite sober at the time, conceded, though some of his own near kith objected to it as indiscreet.

"What actually transpired at the brief interview was never known, for just before the final ceremony was to commence, the bride was missed. For a brief few minutes the attendants had trusted her to herself and after those few minutes Meena had disappeared! A frantic search was carried out throughout the village and all along the coast. But it was to no purpose. It was only sometime after day break that news was brought that Meena's body, clad in all her many-hued bridal finery as she was, had been running out with the tide. The sea was unusually rough that morning and recovery of the corpse was impossible, despite the efforts of the sturdiest fishers among the villagers.

"So, sir the poor girl had committed suicide. Whether as some surmised, Venu's mother had revealed to her the foul play that had claimed Venu as a victim, leading to the suicide of the girl in a fit of disgust at her father's treachery or, as others superstitiously believed, her lover's spirit beckoned to her from across the deep and that she had found it irresistible, could not be said.

And with that, sir, I would fain stop this yarn—for it is getting late,—but for a most singular thing that befell a few months after this double tragedy. One morning, they discovered in the river, whole shoals of a beautiful, rainbow-hued fish, a fish that had never before, within living memory, been seen in the stream. And that is the fish, sir, we call...."

"The bridge-fish!" I exclaimed. "And her progeny too, perhaps!"

"That is so, sir," replied the man, decisively, "and now you know why none of our folk ever took a fancy to that kind of fish."

"Precisely." I said, a trifle dazed, however.

"A fishy story, isn't it, sir," the fellow asked me, as he picked up the rod and basket from where they had been lying, "but you see, sir, our fathers and before them their fathers and father's fathers, too, believed in it, and, there's no reason, sir, why we, shouldn't do the same, too".

"Quite," I said, with a smile and flung the fellow a rupee. "Thanks awfully for a very interesting and —pathetic story!"

I had almost said—a cock and bull story, a grandma's tale, but checked myself just in time, for it would not have done to hurt the simple, superstitious fellow's feelings by calling it, particularly the finish, what it appeared mightily like, unscientific balderdash. Especially after the present to me of a couple of fine looking, river salmon. You couldn't, could you?

(THE END

A Page For Women

Health & Beauty

WHEN WILL INDIAN WOMEN REALISE THE RESPONSIBILITIES THEY OWE TO THEIR PHYSIQUE AND FIGURE?

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING

A great number of our young girls to-day are taking advantage of the innumerable beauty parlours that have sprung up so rapidly all over India. Aids to beauty ought not to be ignored, but one must know how to make proper use of them. The first and most natural step towards beauty is health, but how many young people think about their health these days? They know that there are dozens of cosmetics on the market that can make a tired face look fresh and make dark rings under the eyes disappear, and for an evening at least make one look well. But in the long run if one's health is neglected there will come a time when no amount of artificiality will help to hide the signs of coming old age or neglected health.

First Essential

Beauty parlours are a good thing inasmuch as one knows how not to abuse them. It is everyone's duty to look well-groomed be he man, woman or child, and more often than not one can always judge a person at first sight by the way he is groomed. But it does not necessarily follow that we should haunt a beauty parlour regularly yet hardly ever think of taking some good wholesome exercises which most probably would enhance one's looks much more. Beauty cannot exist without health, nor can creams and lotions do the work of fresh air and exercise. So the first and most essential aid to beauty ought to be health. But do we in India to-day give it the consideration that is its due?

In foreign countries health and strength is something a woman is proud to possess and in the Nordic countries physical culture is almost a religious practice. In India, though there have been warrior women in the past, the tendency has been and still continues to be in most parts to prefer the gentle, timid, gazelle-like creature to the hardy sports girl.

League Of Health

England has so far been backward where the physical fitness of her women are concerned, to other countries of the West. It was in 1930 that a League of Health and Beauty was started by a Mrs. Bagot-Stack with her young daughter and about a dozen other pupils. In nine years it has become a tremendous organisation with thousands of young girls from all over England as its members. To-day England is proud of the fitness of her youth who can compete favourably with any in the world.

Sport all over the world has given a new lease of life to women. Only in India it has not taken hold of the women as it should do nor is there much demand for physical culture. Quite a fair number of young women play games such as tennis, badminton and perhaps some other outdoor games, and their numbers are increasing with the new generation, but there is still not very great enthusiasm for sport.

Physical training is most essential for the youth of a nation and should be made compulsory if our young men and women are to stand on an equal footing with the rest of the world. Our "yoga asanas" are the finest exercises in the world, and though many of the most modern physical training centres have adapted these exercises we know very little about them nor is there a very great desire to learn them, as they are supposed to be too strenuous, and whilst doing them one has to lead a normal life with very regular hours.

In order to make people, and specially the youth of a country fit there ought to be a nation-wide campaign for the establishment of Health Leagues or Centres without which it is not possible to train up the masses.

"CARTER is the most absent-minded chap I ever met," remarked a clubman to a fellow member.

"What's he been doing now?" inquired the other.

"Why, this morning he thought he'd left his watch at home, and then took it out to see if he had time to go back and get it."

"That isn't as bad," said the second man, reminiscently, "as the time when he left his office and put out a card saying he'd be back at 3 o'clock. Finding he'd forgotten something, he went back to his office, read the notice on the door and sat down on the stair to wait until 3 o'clock."

SOFT AND FRILLY FOR BABY.

With babies born every day of the year, we must design outfits for them frequently. As you mothers already know, babies cannot have enough of them. This set, made with a delicate shade of fine yarn will flatter the little darling.
(COPYRIGHT.)

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

A Young Grandmother

QUESTION: I am a grandmother now, but I feel too young to be called "grandmother," and anyway I am sure the other mother will be called "grandma" Perhaps my question is a far cry from etiquette, but I do wish you would suggest names that grandchildren could use for grandmothers who prefer, if possible, to be called something else. I do believe that it comes under the heading of manners to teach children the proper names to say so they won't sound disrespectful to their elders.

ANSWER: Any diminutive of mother, which the child is not going to call his own mother—mummie, ma-sie, or any name 'he' says, or any you like—or perhaps your own first name! This last is by no means unheard of.

What To Say To The Bride And Groom

QUESTION: Is it wrong to offer congratulations to the wedding couple at their wedding reception? I mean, is it wrong, after the wedding has taken place, to congratulate the bride? I know it is supposed to be tactless to congratulate her on her engagement.

ANSWER: Wish them both every happiness.

GOLDEN
AMLA
HAIR OIL

The ingredients of GOLDEN AMLA are all selected directly from nature and even the colour of this Hair Oil comes from the healing herbs used in its preparation. It cleanses the scalp, nourishes the hair roots and growing it luxuriantly, blackens it to a bright gloss.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

MYRNA LOY,
IN 'THE RAINS CAME,' DIES ON THE SCREEN FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE SHE BECAME A STAR —
GEO. BRENT
HAS TURNED DOWN $300,000 IN RADIO OFFERS — CLAIMING IT'S TOO HARD WORK!
GROUCHO MARX and EVE ARDEN, IN 'A DAY AT THE CIRCUS' DO AN UPSIDE DOWN DANCE ON THE CEILING BY MEANS OF SUCTION CUPS ATTACHED TO THEIR SHOES — (ACTUALLY IT IS THE SET WHICH IS BUILT UPSIDE DOWN AND THE CAMERA INVERTED!)

Hindustan Scouts And The War — Ideals Of Humanity And Service Above All Considerations — The Investiture of the Tenderfoot.

The expected war has begun. War is a terrible catastrophe but no doubt it presents humanity with unlimited opportunity to learn and mend its ways. As scouts we are not touched directly by the ethics of the war. Since 1914 humanity has at least learnt to value issues and judge the causes and effects of the doings of man. The first appeal of the war to the Scout is the call of suffering humanity. He cannot but shut his eyes and serve those who suffer untold pain and demand assistance. Secondly loyalty to one's country demands a preparedness for self-defence. To this double task of service and self-defence the scout and scout troops will apply themselves with enthusiasm and energy. The Hindustan Scout should not be pompous and boastful and talk more things than he will do. We should measure our strength, learn to serve in our humble ways, and translate our knowledge into action. It is for our Provincial Council and Local Associations to find out what services are required in their neighbourhood, and it is also for them to approach proper authorities and offer them cooperation. Our first duty is naturally to the civil population and the poor and innocent victims of war should get our first attention.

The A.R.P. and the Safety First Association, Ambulance and Hospital work should receive our attention but it should be seen that our national sympathies for Right and Justice are not unduly exploited in any quarters.

Whilst doing all we can for our own country, we especially send our fraternal greetings to Scouts throughout the world and especially to Scouts of Poland, France and Britain who will be called upon to face dangers and hardships which will be even greater than what their brothers experienced in 1914. We wish them strength and courage to fight their battles in the cause of Freedom and Justice, and we hope that at the end of the war they will not forget the principles for which they fought and the people who stood by them in spite of fundamental differences.

We also send our message of goodwill and cheer to our sister Girl Guides and we do not forget that the womanhood of all nations are the most innocent victims of this new carnage. Our Girl Scouts of the H.S.A. in India will not stop with mere sympathy and moral support but they will do all they can to serve the cause of Freedom and Justice.

When the whole world is faced with a great crisis and civilisation built with such hard struggle is itself in danger it behoves all to sink even fundamental differences for the time being and stand shoulder to shoulder together to face our difficulties manfully. We earnestly hope at the end of this war the International Scout Brotherhood will emerge stronger and more sincere in its Aims and Ideals and the few but vital stains that mar its Great Cause will be removed by a sadder, but saner and less selfish leadership.

Scout Investiture

The scout Investiture is a simple ceremony which a boy has to go through before he is admitted to the Movement. The purpose of the ceremony is to impress upon the young mind the seriousness of the occasion and the importance of his joining the great brotherhood of Scouts. It is to make him realise as vividly as possible the fundamental ideals and aims of the Movement and the principles on which it is based. The ceremony is purely a scout occasion, free from the slightest type of tenets or practices of any religion. As a matter of fact the scout should be discouraged from associating this particular ritual to any existing forms of religious beliefs or practices. The investiture is a most simple ceremony, including very simple symbology which is applicable to our national needs and the practices of our movements. The following simple investiture, not at present officially recognised, is suggested for the use of scout troops all over the country.

The investiture is mostly held on the completion of the Tenderfoot Test by the Scout and it may be performed by the scoutmasters or any other official of the Movement holding the rank of at least an Assistant Commissioner. The investiture should remain a solemn occasion for the scout as well as the troop in which all members of a troop, if possible other officials of the Association, members of the Troops Committee and parents of scouts may join. It may be held at a camp or troop parade ground, preferably in the early hours of the morning. It may be preceded, wherever desired, by a simple vigil during the preceding night. The investiture ground must be properly cleaned for the occasion.

The troop will fall in after bath in a square formation, the patrols occupying the three sides, the scoutmaster and other officers being on the fourth and East side of the square. The scout flag must be carried by the troop leader in the centre of the square. In front of the scoutmaster must be placed two logs of wood or two chairs. On one chair, which may be draped by the scout flag, must be a red outline map of India (about 18" by 24") mounted on a thick cardboard. In the heart of the map, somewhere near the place indicated by Nagpur may be fixed a scout Tenderfoot badge. The map of India may be decorated with flowers, etc. and it may be garlanded. On the second chair must be placed a vessel filled with water, a towel, a scarf of the Troop and a Tenderfoot badge.

Simple Ceremony

As soon as the troop falls on, without the scout or scouts to be invested, the scoutmaster gives alert and all sing Tagore's morning song "Janaganmana" or "Bharat hamara desh hai." The scoutmaster will then address the scouts as follows:

"Brothers, we have gathered here for the solemn investiture of . . . . . , young friends who keenly desire to serve the great Fraternity of Scouts all over the world. In all sincerity they wait to be admitted into our ranks so that they may be so trained as to serve with devotion our beloved Motherland with discipline. character and ability. Let us, therfore, prepare to welcome them into our midst with ceremony worthy of the occasion so that they may feel the great fortune which had befallen them to be the threshold of a movement which seeks to ennoble humanity by the practice of the great ideals of Truth, Service and Brotherhood. By serving our beloved Motherland, may they serve humanity, and help all men to realise the common bond of Life which holds all together."

The Assistant Scoutmaster falls out and brings the recruits who now stand in front of the S. M.

S. M.:—Welcome to you brother, for you to-day seek admission to a movement which will prepare you to be a worthy citizen of our Motherland by always loyally doing your duty with sincerity, eagerness and efficiency. Before you are admitted into the Movement, will you please answer me one question?

Recruit: I will.

S. M.:—Do you seek admission into our Movement of your own free will and choice, because you are earnestly interested in the work of our Movement?

Recruit:—Yes, I seek admission because I feel earnestly interested and I want to become a worthy citizen of my Motherland and the world.

The Patrol Leaders who stand in front of their patrols, then address the Recruits in turn.

1st P. L.:—Gladly we welcome you brother to play with us, and learn to be a good citizen.

All Scouts:—Welcome brother to play and learn.

2nd P. L.:—Brother, we rejoice that one more will be added to the ranks of those who promise to serve our Motherland.

All Scouts:—Welcome brother to serve and love our Motherland.

3rd P. L.:—Brother, the life we live is full of interest and we live faithfully by the Scout Laws which make true citizens of us all. May the spirit of our Laws ever remain engraved in your mind and heart.

All Scouts:—Welcome brother, the Scout Laws make citizens of us all.

4th P. L.:—Brother you have the good fortune to come amongst friends. We are a merry band of comrades who are always together in work, camp and play. Welcome to share our common life of pleasures, pastimes and play which are not without things worth living.

All Scouts: Welcome brother for a merry life of work and play, and merry camps in the open air.

The T. L. goes up to the recruit, salutes him and offers his left hand, holding the troop flag in his right hand.

T. L.:—(All the time holding the left hand of the Scout). This flag welcomes you for it is the flag of the joyous youth of our motherland. Come with us to uphold the honour of our flag, for it is the flag of our Liberty and it shall lead us always and everywhere to serve with cheer and without fear the land of our birth and all mankind.

The T. L. takes an about turn, goes up to the S. M. and salutes.

T. L.:—We have with us here a comrade who asks to be one of us. Admit him on our behalf and we promise to see that he will become a worthy member of the Troop to which we all belong.

S. M.:—Gladly I shall perform this pleasant task and I know that he will be a friend amongst friends, ever true to our Motto "Be Prepared". Please forward the recruit.

The recruit comes and stands three paces in front of the S. M. on the left of the T. L. The T. L. salutes.

The S. M. addresses a few words of inspiration and encouragement, explaining briefly the purpose of the Scout Movement.

The Pledge

The Recruit:—I thank you for the welcome I have received. I feel strong and brave because I am with so many friends. I have before me the outline of my dear Motherland, and I promise I shall strive to realise the ideals of our movement. I shall strive to be a good citizen and serve with devotion the land of my birth and all humanity by being physically strong, mentally alert and morally straight. I shall so build my character that I shall perform all my duties efficiently to the best of my ability.

S. M.:—I have no doubt about the sincerity of your words and you will always count upon me as your good friend who will be willing to help you on all occasions.

Troop alert.

The T. L. comes forward, faces the troop and holds the scout flag horizontally three feet above the ground.

The P. L. of the recruit's patrol brings the recruit (walking on his right) on the left of the flag pole and one foot away from it, facing the flag pole.

S. M.:—Are you....(names the recruit)....now prepared and willing to take with reverence the Scout Pledge which will make you a member of the great Brotherhood of Scouts throughout the world?

Recruit:—I am.

S. M.:—Before you take the Scout Pledge we shall tell you the Scout Laws and the Scout Pledge.

The First Scout Law is: "a scout is trustworthy"

A. S. M.:—The Second Scout Law is: "A scout is loyal".

T. L.:—The Third Scout Law is: "A scout is helpful".

P. Ls.:—Seconds, and Pioneers or Senior Scouts repeat the other laws in turn.

S. M.:—Troop, you will all now repeat after me the Scout Pledge (the recruit stands in silence).

The S. M. says the Pledge in slow and dignified voice, all scouts repeating the Pledge line by line.

The P. L. now brings the vessel filled with water and the recruit holds out both his hands. The S. M. pours water over the fingers three times saying—"Pure in body, feelings and mind, you enter the portals of the great movement, strive ceaselessly always to be pure, to do your best, and to work loyally to attain the ideals of our movement. Cheerfully do your tasks manfully face all difficulties; and above all put all things before the self. Fearlessly and with indomitable courage put all ideals into practice, thus serving yourself, you will serve our beloved Motherland and humanity all over the world"

S. M.:—Now I ask you again..

(Continued on page 38)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The other day we went to the Juhu seashore—my sister, my brother and myself . . . A real sister and a real brother, even as you all are my real sisters and brothers.

As we were walking on the shore, I noted the waves coming towards us and returning after very small, regular intervals. And what a roaring noise they made while they did so!

I wondered if the other numerous persons walking there noted that, too! But whether they did it or not, surely the sea never cared to know: It just went along its own way—coming forward and receding . . . and singing its old, eternal song.

And I thought of the marvellous patience that Sea has!—May we all work for our ideals and cause in the same spirit of patience, always trying to move forward: Even though we may have to turn back like the Waves, still may we struggle hard to go ahead! . . . .

* * * *

So Live This Day

So live this day that at the end some one may bless you for what you have done, or have tried to do.

So live this day that at the end you may have a clear conscience to look up to God who knows all you have done, or have tried to do.

* * * *

1st October Celebrations

Syt. Satish P. Desai, General Secretary, All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of the Balkan-ji-Bari, writes:—

It has been decided that all Bombay and Suburban Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will celebrate together their Annual Day and Birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant on Sunday, 1st October, at Gokalibai High School Hall, Vile Parle.

Boys and girls from all places should arrive at the Vile Parle Station at 3 p.m. on that day. They will proceed in a procession, headed by a Music Band to the Gokalibai School Hall.

First there will be National Flag Hoisting Ceremony.

Then there will be speeches by Syt. Kantilal Kasotia and others on Balkan-ji-Bari. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

And after that, there will be a concert consisting of a variety programme.

Sjt. S. V. Shukla has kindly consented to preside over the deliberations.

Harijan and poor children have been specially invited to join.

Pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant will be given to all as a memento.

It is hoped that children will come in thousands to celebrate this their Annual Day.

* * * *

The Birth Of Shivaji

By K. G. Asrani

A strange tale is told about the birth of Shivaji. But it is not history. It is a fable.

One night, Shahaji, the father of Shivaji, had a dream in which he saw a Sanyasi. He was in rags and had applied the sacred ash to his body. The Sanyasi came to Shahaji, with a mango in his hands. This he gave to Shahaji, saying "Eat half of this fruit. Give the other half to your wife, Jijabai. She will have a son. It will be Shiva himself, for he comes to help the people of this land. Let him live his own life after he is twelve, and he will be a great and good prince."

Then the Sanyasi vanished, and Shahaji awoke from his dream. He said to himself, "The Sanyasi was Shiva himself. I could not mistake him. A divine son will be born to me. I will call him Shivaji."

And it was so. For, in the year 1627 Shivaji was born in the Shivner Fort. One of the walls of the house where he was born can be seen to this day.

* * * *

There is also a story about Shahaji, his father. Shahaji was in the army led against the Moghuls by Murapant. They were marching towards Daulata.

One day when the army was encamped on the banks of a river, there was Eclipse of the Sun. Now Murapant was a pious man and so he vowed: "I will give away my money to the poor to-day. My elephant is a huge beast. I will give away silver equal to the weight of my elephant."

This seemed easy. But how much did the great beast weigh? How could he find the way to weigh it? What scales would stand the strain? Murapant was at a loss, as to how he could weigh the elephant.

He thought of the clever Shahaji. "Shahaji," he cried, "You are a brainy fellow. Your head is full of ideas. How can I find out the exact weight of my elephant?"

Then Shahaji smiled his wise smile. "Put the elephant in a boat," he said. "The boat will then sink into the water. Mark the raised water level. Then remove the elephant from the boat. The boat will then rise and the water fall. Now fill it with stones till the water level rises to the mark to which it rose with the elephant. The weight of these stones is the weight of your great beast. But you need not weigh them all at once. Add up the weight of all your stones, and learn the weight of your elephant."

* * * *

Shahaji was not only wise. He was also fearless. His conquests made the Moghul leader, so enraged that he resolved to capture Jijabai in revenge. To do this he made use of a traitor, who knew the ways of Jijabai. The capture was therefore easy. The Moghul then shut her up in a fort. But he did not catch little Shivaji, because she hid him.

Jadhav Rao, the father of Jijabai, was in great favour with the Moghul Emperor. But his daughter scorned to ask his aid. Did not her father hate her dear husband? Was he not at this moment fighting against Shahaji? No, she could not ask for the help of her father. "I would rather die," said she.

But her uncle was a kindly man. He pitied her sad fate. He pleaded with the Moghul Emperor and she was set free, and then, ah! how great was her joy to return to her dear son!

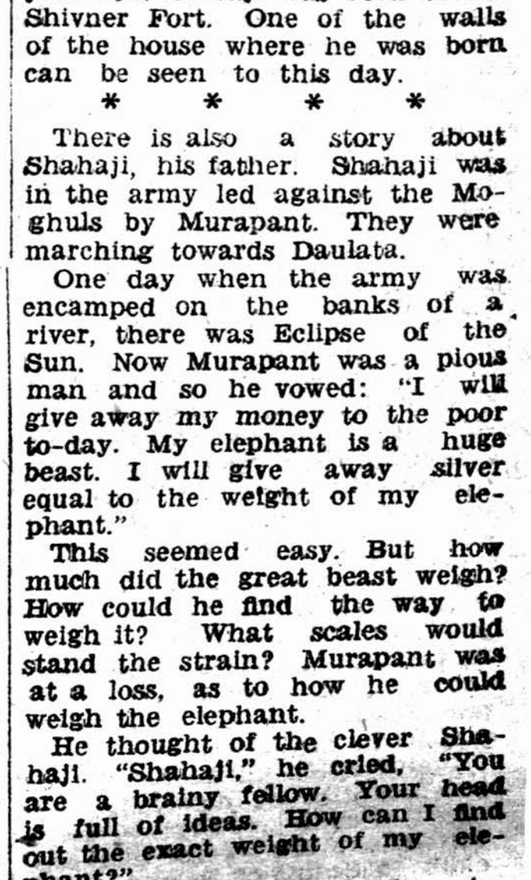
* * * *

The Divine Language!

By Hanuman S. S. Rao

Once there arose a controversy between the Pandits and Mullas

"MINI SAILORS."
(Photo by N. G. Limaye)



"Funny, Isn't It."

"A HARD MOMENT"
(Photo by Y. M. Purav.)

"WAITING FOR DAD"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

in the Durbar of the most renowned Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great. The subject of discussion was 'Divine Language.' All those interested in the debate agreed that there was no school to teach the so-called Divine Language.

Still the Muslim Ulemas said that Arabic was the Divine Language because their Koran which is said to have descended from the Heavens is written in that language. And Pandits pleaded for Sanskrit because Puranas are written in that language. The debate lasted long without any conclusion being arrived at.

At last the Emperor addressed, "Since you all admit, and rightly too, that there is no school for teaching the Divine Language, I don't think it proper to go deep into Arabic-Sanskrit controversy. But let us experiment and see if there is actually anything like a Divine Language. Let us see if those who come into this mortal world bring any language with them. And if they do bring any, that alone can be called the Divine Language."

After this the Durbar dispersed.

A new palace was erected and a proclamation was made throughout the kingdom to the effect that all the children born on the day of proclamation be brought to live in that palace without delay. For looking after them a great number of male and maid-servants were employed. But they were all dumb and were strictly prohibited from uttering any sound however meaningless. The children grew up to be of five years' age.

Then the Emperor visited that palace with the Ulemas and Pandits to see if the children had brought with them any language from the Nature. The children were moving hither and thither. They uttered only some mono-syllable sounds to which no meaning could ever be ascribed. So this was the Divine Language!

"If we shake off all communal and religious partiality, we can know that there is no Divine Language and none of the scriptures, of whatever religion, have been written by the hand of Almighty Providence. So looking for a Divine Language is just as foolish as interpreting the cock's crowings," said the Emperor.

Wise Proverbs

Had Devi put a stitch in time,
She would have saved quite ninety-nine,
And then the ladder in her stocking
Would not have looked so simply shocking!
Had Silloo looked before she leaped,
Her clothes in mud had not been steeped,
And she had not arrived in school,
Bringing with her half the pool!
Had Aloo only learned this creed:
"The more you haste, the less you speed,"
She had not rushed towards the door
And fallen flat upon the floor!
How wise these children would have grown
Had they these proverbs only known!

* * * *

Wonder Of A Bubble

In the lovely frailty of a soap bubble are packed illustrations of some of the most mysterious laws of Nature.

Its walls are so thin that they are less wide than a wave of light, and so by reflection they split sunlight into colours and make a little rainbow on its surface.

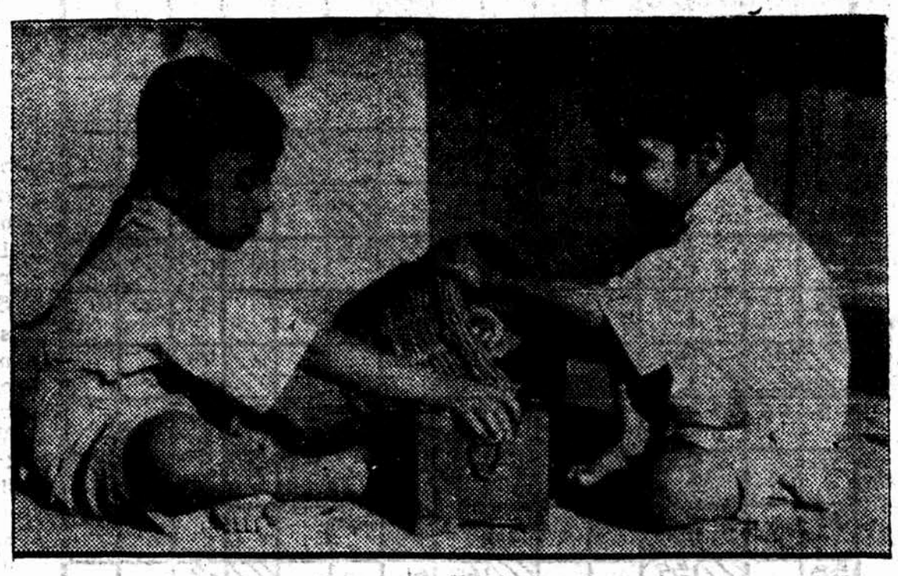
Yet the tension of the film, which holds air within it at high pressure, is so great that when the bubble bursts the fabric flies apart at a speed of over a hundred feet in a second.

* * * *

His Son And Hair

"I wish you would try to be a good boy," said pa to young Jimmy. "Every time you are naughty you give me a grey hair!"

"Do I really, pa?" exclaimed Jimmy. "Well you must have been very naughty when you were a little boy. Just look at grandpa's grey hairs!"



WHAT A TOY!
(Photo By B. V. Madhva Raj)

Proud Of English

A Frenchman who was very proud of his knowledge of English, at the conclusion of an afternoon visit, rose, bowed politely to his hostess, and said: "Now I must go, madame. I cannot cockroach upon your time longer."

Sweetly the lady corrected him: "Ah, no, m'sieur! 'Encroach', we say."

He looked at her sadly, and said: "Alas! One t'ousand pardons. 'Encroach', of course when one speaks to a lady. I always mix up ze English genders."

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Responsibilities Of Passengers

By A. S. Trollip, President, Safety Squad Association

When a street accident occurs, we lay the blame either on the driver or on the pedestrian. We never think of taking the passenger into account; yet, many accidents on our streets are caused by careless and thoughtless passengers who unintentionally give wrong signals, distract the driver or divert his attention from the road.

There is no official code that regulates the behaviour of passengers in a vehicle as there is for drivers, and in some countries for pedestrians too. That does not free the passenger from the responsibility that is his when travelling in a vehicle. Every passenger owes a definite duty to the other people who are travelling in the same vehicle, including the driver to the other vehicles on the road, and to abutting properly.

Duty To The Driver

Every passenger owes a duty to the driver inasmuch as he or she is obliged to help the driver to drive with care and caution by refraining from distracting him, interfering wth the controls of the vehicle or obstructing his vision or free movement.

Few passengers realise how distracting a conversation in the rear seat can be to the driver, especially if, every now and again, the driver is expected to give his opinion on the topic under discussion.

A common source of distraction, that is of recent introduction, is the car radio. Music does not distract all drivers. but if a driver says that music distracts him when driving, do not think it is fun to annoy him by turning the volume control to full.

Some passengers take a great delight in anticipating the actions of the driver and giving signals even before he can do so. This is a very annoying practice, to say the least, and results in many accidents.

Anticipation is necessary in informing the driver at least fifty yards before reaching the spot where he is required to turn or stop. Many passengers fail to realise that if one vehicle on a street turns or stops, at least half the number of other vehicles on the same street are affected by the movement.

Passengers are also liable to interfere with the vision of a driver by sitting off the edge of the front seat, by wearing a large hat, by carrying unwieldy parcels and by holding a child on the lap.

Duty To Fellow-Passengers

Every passenger owes a duty to his fellow-passengers from the moment he steps into a vehicle to the time when he gets out of it.

When travelling in public vehicles, passengers should remember that the quicker they get into their seats when entering, or get out of them when leaving, the quicker will their fellow-passengers arrive at their destination.

If a window in the tram or bus is to be opened, care should be taken to fasten the catch security. Many elbows have been damaged by careless fellow-passengers who open windows and allow them to remain half-way in their catches.

Open Windows

Courtesy demands that windows in a public vehicle be kept open or closed to suit the comfort and convenience of the majority of passengers in the vehicle and not of any individual passenger. Those who do not like open windows should sit in the inner seats and not insist on having the windows closed. Remember that each passenger lets off as much heat from his body as the flame of a lighted candle does.

Especially in buses, windows should as far as possible be kept open. Carbon monoxide is often present in the exhaust of the engine and may leak into the bus. This would be very dangerous if all the windows were kept closed. This danger, however, is not present in Bombay, as B. E. S. T. buses use Diesel Oil instead of petrol; hence the exhaust from these vehicles is not poisonous.

Consideration

Travelling in a vehicle gives many opportunities for cultivating that most desirable characteristic of showing consideration to other people.

When waiting to enter a vehicle do not rush in. Await your turn by forming a line or queue. Do not try to enter before those who wish to dismount have come down. In the vehicle, do not stand if there is a vacant seat. Sit square and well back with your feet on the floor. Passengers who desire the comfort of their fellow passengers never place their feet on the seat opposite, or take up more than the allotted space on the seat. It may not be a strict duty, but it certainly is a mark of good character for a gentleman or grown up boy or girl to give up his or her seat to the aged, the blind elderly ladies, and the sick. They should also be aided when dismounting the vehicle.

Always remember tat the bread of consideration for others cast on the waters of goodwill will surely return when you need it most.

CATARACT

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, Sure, World-wide reputed and tested. Success Guaranteed. Price Rs 2. Postage As. 10.

Kamala Works (B.C.), Panchpota, Bengal.

NEW BANNU'S
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA BALM
is the only guaranteed specific for any variety of LEPROSY or LEUCODERMA tested by eminent physicians, irrespective of age and stage of disease. For particulars, apply with details of your ailment to:—
NEW BANNU STORES
Voongutur, Via Tadepalligudem, Godavari West.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

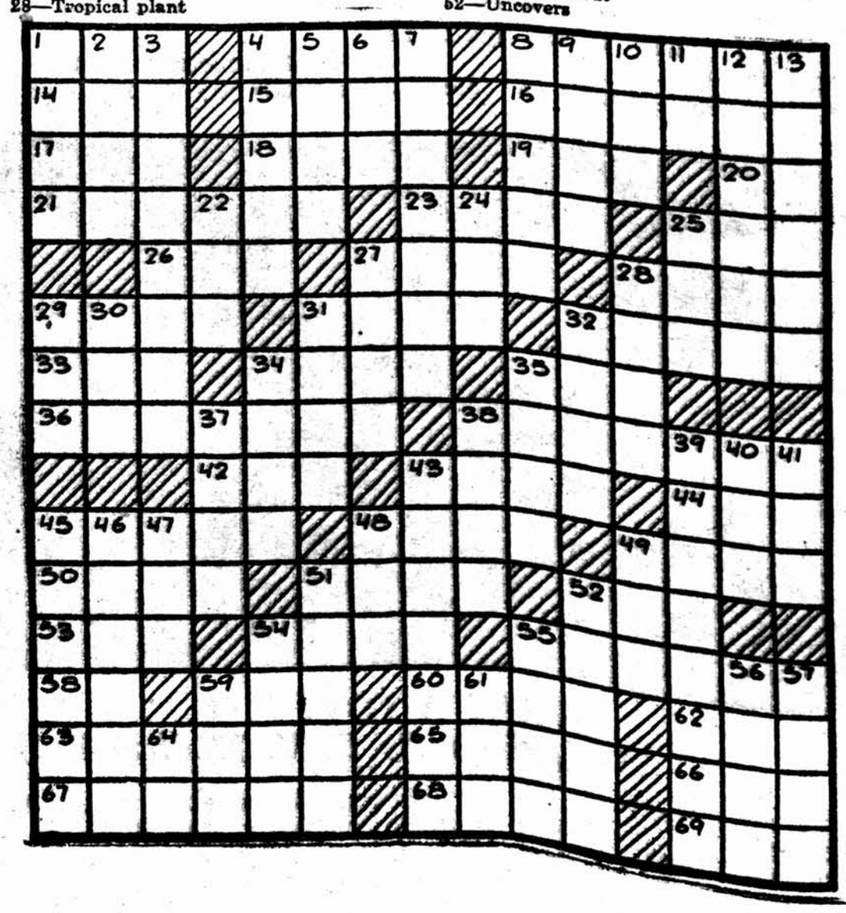
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Masculine name
4—What is the first name of the song-writer who composed "Night and Day": —— Porter?
8—Portions.
14—Masculine name
15—Structure for baking
16—Pertaining to dogs
17—Metal
18—Who was the third son of Jacob?
19—Skill in performance
20—Symbol for samarium
21—Seaman
23—Condiment
25—Conjunction
26—Color
27—Slide
28—Allowance for weight of a container.
29—Footless
31—Litter
32—Married
33—Steal from
34—Vehicles
35—Deface
36—What brother of Louis IX of France conquered Sicily and Naples?
38—In what town is Dartmouth College?
42—Rowing implement
43—Useless
44—Negrito
45—Fissure
48—Relate
49—Recite metrically
50—Causes to turn to the left
51—European blackbird
52—Seized with the teeth
53—Everything
54—Athletic aggregation
55—Church dignitaries
58—Note of the scale
59—Obtained
60—River in Germany
62—Fish eggs
63—Colorless gaseous compound
65—Swelling
66—Tavern
67—Appeared
68—Artificial mounds
69—Bronze in Roman antiquity

VERTICAL

1—Poses for a portrait
2—Melody
3—Of what province is Winnipeg the capital?
4—What is the principal Atlantic seaport of the Isthmus of Panama?
5—Above
6—Monetary unit of Bulgaria
7—Isolates on an island
8—Part of the head
9—Male red deer
10—Insect
11—Japanese measure
12—Make certain
13—Ushered to one's place
22—Boy
24—Ventilate
25—Stout club
27—Gentlemen
28—Tropical plant
29—Part of a curved line
30—Exclamation
31—Who knocked out Primo Carnera to win the heavyweight championship in 1934?
32—Who wrote "The Magic Mountain"?
34—Bivalve mollusk
35—Post
37—Who made the first American flag?
38—Assembly room
39—Who became Empress of India in 1876?
40—Greek letter
41—Hastened
43—Lake Champlain marks the western boundary line of what state?
45—Runs after
46—Rock salt
47—Carpenter's tool
48—Afternoon function
49—Transgress
51—Measured out
52—Uncovers
54—Sound quality
56—Yield
58—Not any
57—Department of France
59—Herd of whales
61—Female animal
64—Pronoun



Guess the Time

AN absent-minded jeweler with a watch for repair, placed the hour-hand upon the minute-hand pinion and the minute-hand upon the hour-hand pinion, setting the watch at the correct time to give back to the owner. The latter, later on wishing to know the time of day, and not knowing of the erroneous exchange of hands, looked at his watch and verified the correct time. What was the time of day?

Answer: Comparing the mistakenly repaired watch with the correct time-piece we find that this one indicates exact time while its hands are coincident with those of the latter. Its minute hand is at 12 while the hour hand of the correct watch is at 6 when it is set. Since the two hands move at the same rate, they will always be 30 minutes apart. The same is true of its hour hand and the minute hand of the correct time-piece. When the two minute hands are together, the two hour hands are 30 minute paces behind and coincident also. It is then only necessary to find the time after six o'clock when the hands of the correct time-piece are opposite. This cannot be between 6 and 7, so we find the time between 7 and 8 o'clock. This occurs only once per hour, but we shall consider it only for the first case.

A Summer Anagram

A VERY well-known proverb about birds and the summer-time is concealed in the following line:

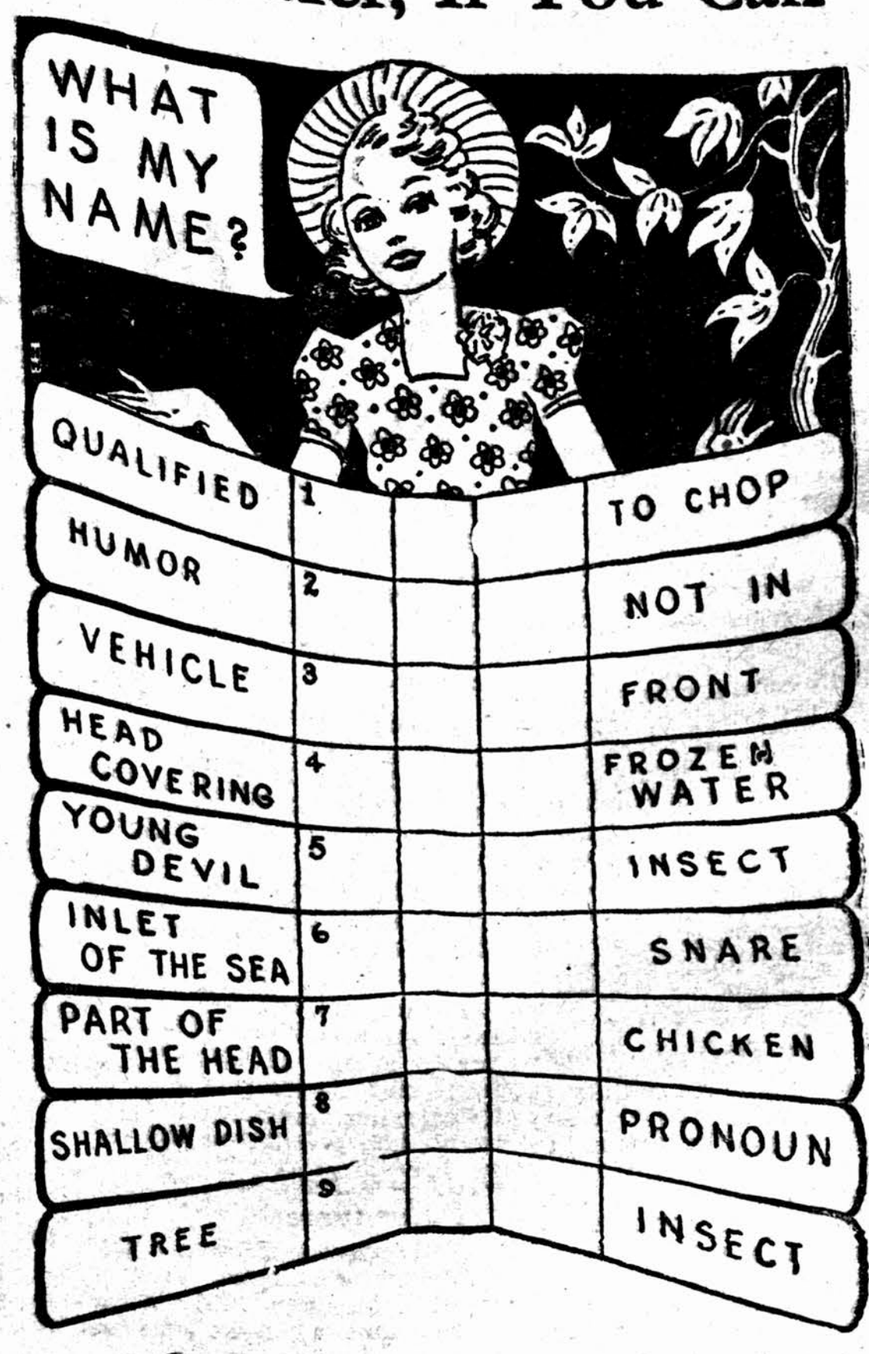
SLOWEST WOMAN MAKES OUR LEMONADE

Rearrange the twenty-eight letters in the above sentence to form the proverb.

The answer, of course, is "One swallow does not make a summer"; and now that you know what the answer is suppose you try this anagram on some of your friends who have not yet had an opportunity to see the puzzle.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

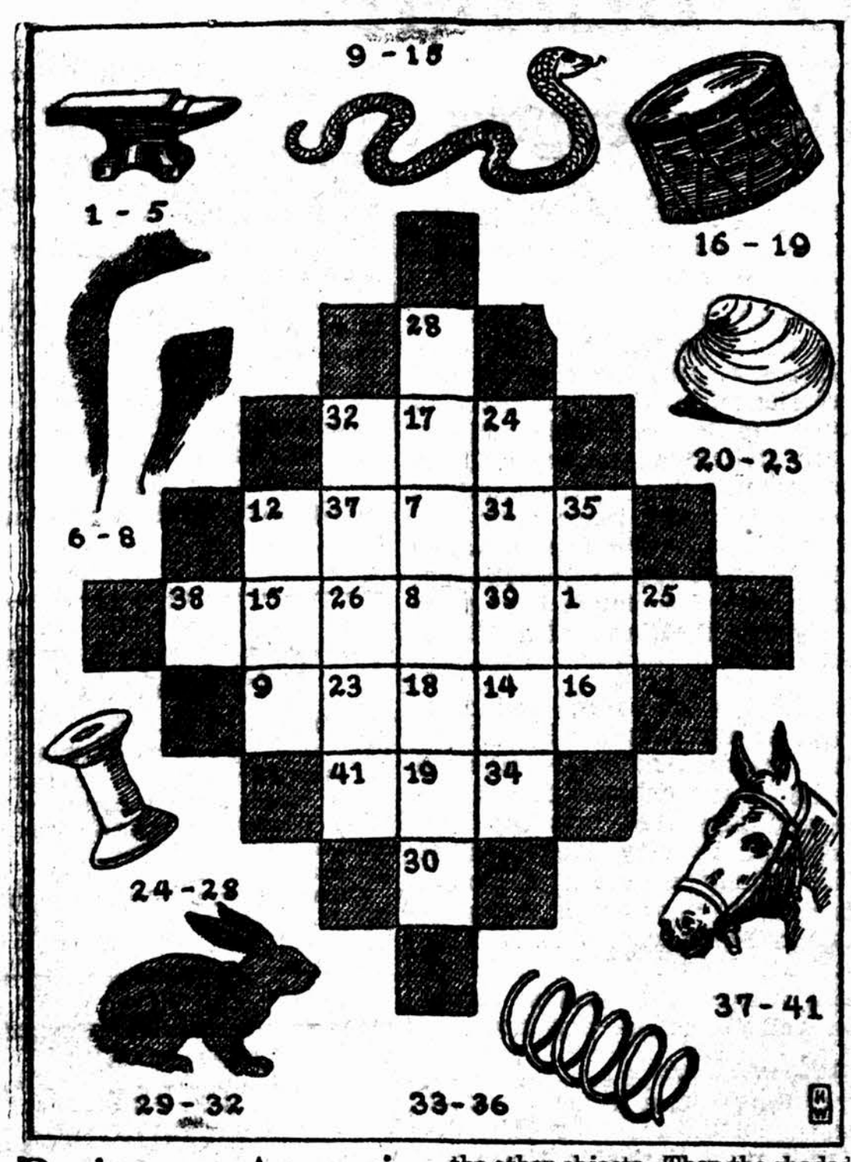
Name Her, If You Can



WHAT is this girl's name? Here is how you can find out. Write a three-letter word in the first vacant panel of each horizontal row, answering the definitions on the left. Likewise, write a three-letter word in the third vacant panel of each row answering the definitions given on the right. Now, supply a letter in each of the central panels, so that the three panels in each horizontal row will spell one of the words defined below. The central panels, read downward, will spell the name of the girl.

The definitions follow:

1. European polecat.
2. Exclusive of.
3. Company of travelers equipped for a long journey through the desert.
4. Fantastic notion.
5. To instill.
6. Military weapon.
7. Made of earth.
8. Variety of leopard.
9. A light-producing insect.



Perimeter Acrostic

WHAT does that object in the upper left-hand corner of the accompanying drawing represent? Write the letters of its name in the numbered squares. The 1-5 under the picture means that the letters in the name are to be written in the squares numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Do the same with the names of the other objects. Then the shaded squares, read, clockwise, will spell the name of an important battle in the American Civil War. The horizontal rows of squares will contain words defined as follows: Letter, unwell, piece of poetry, orbital, a photograph printed by a process involving a roll of paper, genus of swamp ferns to which the Royal Fern belongs, citrus fruit, resinous substance used in making lacquers and varnishes, letter.

Poetic Pamela and the Mouse

THIS attempt of Pamela's to defend her boy friend is all a bluff as you will discover if you read her own account of the incident:

When first we met two weeks ago,
I thought the world of Artie,
His quips and monologues made him
The life pulse of the party.

But every evening Artie calls,
To stay and talk till dawn.
He has not got the sense to leave,
*Although I **** and yawn.*

In the working world's big bee hive,
*Friend Artie is a ******.*
He has not worked since he left school.
I fear he lacks backbone.

*All things ******** the early end*
Of our brief romance, for
*I am ** longer suffer him.*
He has become a bore.

*Since something must be ****, straightaway,*
To rid me of this pest,
I've bribed my little nephew to
Drive off this galling guest.

*I'm robot ******, running wild*
Is a clever device,
For, Artie, I have heard folks say,
Is much afraid of mice.

Delete one letter from each of the missing words and rearrange the remaining letters to get the missing word next largest in size.

What Am I?

My whole is composed of eleven letters and is a garden cress. Omit 1-2-3-4-5-6 and leave herbage. Omit 7-8-9-10-11 and leave a spice. What am I?

Answer: Pepper-grass.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

A Jeffersonian Puzzle Picture

Lewis and Clark were in command
Of an expedition through northwest land.
Sacajawea, their Indian guide,
Led them over the mountainside.

Concealed somewhere in the above puzzle picture are Sacajawea's papoose, two other explorers and President Thomas Jefferson, who authorized the expedition. See if you can find them.

A Five-Minute Poser for the Schoolma'am

AN AREA THAT MEASURES 12 INCHES IN LENGTH, AND 12 INCHES IN WIDTH, CONTAINS ONE SQUARE FOOT.
-AND AN OBJECT THAT MEASURES 12 INCHES IN LENGTH, 12 INCHES IN WIDTH, AND 12 INCHES IN HEIGHT, CONTAINS ONE CUBIC OR SOLID FOOT.
WHAT MEASURES 10 INCHES IN LENGTH, 4 INCHES IN WIDTH, AND 5 INCHES IN HEIGHT, AND CONTAINS ONE SOLID FOOT?
DUNCE

YES, even school teachers have hecklers. But you cannot blame Herbert. He received the dunce's cap for failing to answer a question put to him by the teacher and he wishes to give her a chance to wear the hat. If you cannot answer Herbert's question within five minutes, put on the dunce's cap.

Number Sorcery

NOW to delve for a moment into the weird magic that lies between the covers of an arithmetic book. Here are the same nine digits that you learned to recognize in your first school session. At that time, you also learned that even numbers added together always give a total that is even, while if an odd number of odd numbers are added together, the resulting sum is always odd.

In this picture, there is an odd number of odd numbers, so their total must necessarily be an odd number, while the even numbers will of course total an even sum. Yet, these figures can be so juggled about, that the sum of the even number will equal the sum of the odd numbers. The trick is done by the judicious use of decimal points and fraction signs. Can you solve this problem in addition?

GANESH

(Continued From Page 8)

tials to speedy attainment. This discernment is symbolised by the trunk of Ganesh. Anyone who has seen an elephant with a howdah on its back making its way through a forest, will appreciate the aptness of this simile. Uprooting trees, removing branches and clearing undergrowth, the elephant (by means of its trunk) makes its way through the forest; removing only such obstructions as menace the safety of the howdah and its occupants.

The ashes on the forehead represent humility, which is a prerequisite to spiritual life. All the great teachers have warned their followers against the pitfalls of spiritual pride. The ears are jewelled because they have heard the song of life as eternal movement, and can recognise it in all manifestation. Life has only one harmony, it is the music of thine own soul, attend to it, only thus canst thou find and know the "Master musician."

The symbols are understood, their purpose comprehended and fulfilled, Ganesh the embodiment of truth, perfection and completeness is crowned the Master of life.

And now as the time draws near to immerse the image of Ganesh, may you too immerse your egoism in the ocean of understanding and indentify yourself with the purpose of life.

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

RHEUMATISM AND BRAIN

It has long been known that the heart can be injured by rheumatic infections. Now comes the news from the Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, and the University of Indiana that rheumatism also may affect the brain. Studies are being made to determine the percentage of dementia praecox cases involving rheumatic infection.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)
CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS
Sold everywhere
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

Pleasant Homes

Quilts To Tempt Creative Fingers

Chintz Appliques Make Flower Quilts Easier Work

May be the reason we don't do as much handwork as our ancestresses used to is simply that we don't have as many children. Take Queen Anne for instance—she had twenty children.....with all that time to kill, it's no wonder she brought English needle craft to its higest flowering.

Women of old found great artistic expression in their handwork as well as in the extra children I, for one think more of both might help solve a lot of our modern discontent and maladjustment, though far be it from me to advocate twenty children! But oh me, oh my, I'd better not start telling you how many children to have. I'll be content with having my say about interesting quilts and afghans I hope you're going to like enough to make yourself.

PIONEER QUILTERS.

Quilts are an honoured craft. So try to tell your family story in your quilts if you're a good hand at creating your own designs as the pioneer quilters did. And yet—some of the ready-bought patterns in the stores are so lovely they're a temptation. Generally speaking the appliqued guilts give more leeway for design interest, but they're slower work, of course, than the patchwork patterns.

One of the smartest quilt-spreads I' seen was made of wide stripes of light blue and white cotton pieced together—the full length of the quilt—very modern looking it was. The back was of flowered percale. A floral quilting pattern was worked up the wide stripes like garlands. This quilt was used for a spread with a white box-pleated flounce.

The pretiest quilting job I've seen uses plain percale with garlands of flowered chintz appliqued on it for the design, then an extra fine quilting pattern—that's a much easier type of applique than making each flower and leaf yourself. Be sure it's a washable chintz.

WITH QUILTED HEADBOARD

I have seen some beautiful bedroom ensembles created on this idea. For instance, one old bed was completely rejuvenated by the use of a quilt spread made with appliqued chintz garlands along the flounce and then an interesting quilting over a plain top of the spread. The footboard of the bed was removed and the old headboard was upholstered and covered with the same design as was used for the spread—that is a quilted plain material with appliqued garlands. To finish off the room, a small slipper chair was upholstered in the same quilted material with the chintz flower garlands appliques.

Another beautiful bedroom uses a quilted spread made of a pale pink percale with a chintz flower garland appliqued for the border. The canopy of the bed was finished with a balance quilted and appliqued just like the flounce of the bedspread. Then to complete the picture, the valance for the windows could be made of the same quilted and appliqued pattern.

Plain materials—either cotton or silk—can be beautifully quilted in floral garlands, wreaths or sprays. And when you've done a piece of quilting like that, you've really accomplished a work of art. It would be suitable for quite a formal room. (Use the best materials, fine percale or pure silk for this work so it will last longer than a lifetime.)

A quilt spread made with appliqued chinty garlands along the flounce.

Why
flies and mosquitoes die instantly when you spray
FLIT
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT
Prices
Reduced
Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Protecting Upholstery

In days of old, Beau Brummel's with oiled hair were pretty hard on fine upholstered furniture. And so fastidious housekeepers made doilies to put over the backs of their cherished chairs. These they called, appropriately, "tidies" or "antimacassars" (because men used macassar oil on their hair).

The Brunt

These days men may not go in quite so much for hair oil, but the backs (and arms) of chairs still get the brunt of wear. So antimacassars turn up in very good society. Personally though we say that they must be used with discretion, for often they spoil the looks of nice upholstered furniture.

The smartest idea I've run across along that line was the use of a firm fine net the colour of the upholstery. This was used to cover the arms of a chair entirely with just a panel over the top of the back. It didn't "jump out" or distract in any way from the effect of the upholstery.

Watch Out

Lace or net antimacassars in ivory or white can be used on dark furniture in quite an informal or quaint room. But don't use them in a room that stands on its dignity. If the furniture covering is light in colour, lace or net antimacassars may often be used very gracefully since they won't contrast sharply. For flowered materials, why not have tidies made out of the same material?

Slip covers for protection of perishable upholstery have more style. As a matter of fact, if you want furniture coverings in fragile coverings, life's a lot simpler all around if the material is made up into a removable cover in the first place. For new slip cover fabrics are pre-shrunk and washable and made to fit like a tailored suit. And I for one prefer that idea to a "tidy."

"Ha! I've found you at last, Colonel. So this is where you spend your mornings!"

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The special stamp series in honour of famous Americans has been the subject of much discussion and speculation during the last few months. The speculation is now ended, with an official announcement from the Post Office Department listing the names of those chosen for portraiture on the stamps.

Discussion, however, will undoubtedly continue among those whose favourite writers or musicians may not have been chosen. Although some people may not agree that the men and women selected are the most important in their fields, the ultimate decision does represent the "people's choice," for it was made only as the result of several polls conducted among philatelic societies and suggestions

from educational, business and patriotic organizations.

President Roosevelt made the final selections and, according to a statement issued by Postmaster General James A. Farley, the stamps "represent the sound judgment and views of the nation at large." The Postmaster General has also expressed his appreciation and thanks to the public for its interest and co-operation in planning the series.

The set is designed to honour famous Americans other than statesmen and naval or military heroes. It will be quite an innovation in our philatelic history. It is true that a few stamps, the one honouring Susan B. Anthony, for instance, have paid tribute to notables in civil life, but our stamps have sadly neglected the artistic recognition so apparent in foreign postage paper.

The new set is to consist of thirty-five stamps, divided into seven groups, with five persons honoured in each class. Each set will probably comprise the 1, 1 1|2 2, 3 and 5-cent values.

Following is a tabulation of the categories and those to be pictured in each list.

AUTHORS—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Samuel L. Clemens, Washington Irving, Louisa May Alcott and James Fenimore Cooper.

"Great Americans" Series

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

ARTISTS—James A. McNeill Whistler, Daniel Chester French, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Gilbert Charles Stuart and Frederic Remington.

POETS—Henry W. Longfellow, James Whitcomb Riley, Walt Whitman, John Greenleaf Whittier and James Russell Lowell.

EDUCATORS—Horace Mann, Charles W. Eliot, Booker T. Washington, Frances E. Willard and Mark Hopkins.

INVENTORS—Alexander Graham Bell, Eli Whitney, Samuel F. B. Morse, Elias Howe and Cyrus, H. McCormick.

COMPOSERS — John Philip Sousa, Edward A. McDowell, Stephen Collins Foster, Victor Herbert and Ethelbert Nevin.

SCIENTISTS—Luther Burbank, Dr. Crawford W. Long, Dr. Walter Reed, John James Audubon and Jane Addams.

The Post Office Department has a busy schedule for the remainder of this year, and it is doubtful if the new series will be released before 1940. This detail, however, as well as information regarding assignment of names to the respective values, and schedule of issue will be made later.

Canal Zone Issue

The most important stamp issue of the coming week will be the regular postage issue of the Canal Zone set commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

The sixteen values of the set present "Before and After" views of the construction work on the canal, which was opened to commerce in 1914. Each pair of stamps, as listed below pictures a "Before" view on the lower value, and the same scene after the waterway was completed on the higher denomination.

Balboa (Capital City of Canal Zone)—1-cent, yellow-green; 2-cent, carmine.

Gaillard Cut—3-cent, violet; 5-cent, dark blue.

Bas Obispo—6 cent, red; 7 cent, black.

Gatun Locks—8 cent, sage green; 10 cent, blue.

Canal Channel—11 cent, dark green; 12 cent, magenta.

Gamboa—14 cent, deep violet; 15 cent, olive brown.

Pedro Miguel Locks—18 cent, lake; 20 cent, brown.

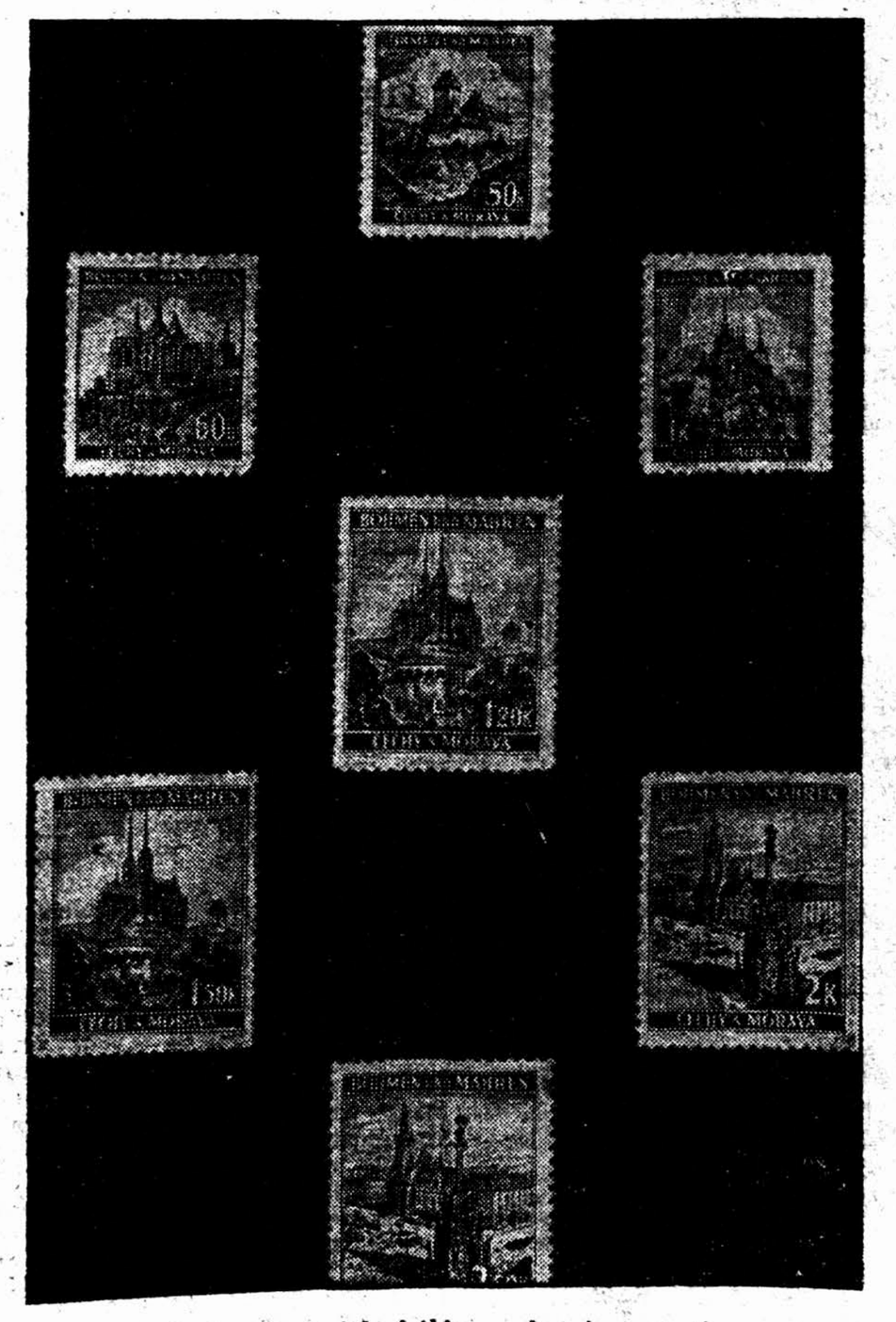
Gatun Spillway—25 cent, red-orange; 50 cent, violet-brown.

Each stamp bears an inscription identifying the design, and all carry the wording "25th Anniversary, 1939, Opening Panama Canal 1914."

The air-mail series of six stamps was released on July 15 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of air-mail service between the United States and the Canal Zone, as well as the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

These stamps are described as follows: 5-cent, gray-black Douglas mail plane over Sosa Hill at the Pacific End of the Canal; 10-cent, deep violet, outline map of Central America over which a Douglas mail plane is flying south and a Pan-American Clipper north; 15-cent brown, scene near Fort Amador, Pan-American Clipper is over the bay, the new steamship Panama is in the background and in the fore-

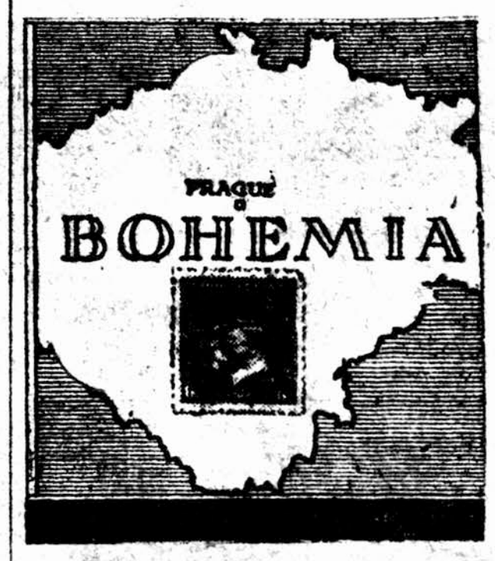
(Continued On Page 38)



These new stamps with bilingual inscriptions come from the German occupied Czech territory.

STAMP THAT FOOLED NAZIS

A daring attempt to spread Czech propaganda through the Protectorate of Bohemia and Mo-



Masaryk stamp and outline of Bohemia. Above: The new stamp, since withdrawn.

ravia by means of the German authorities' own postage stamps has been discovered by the Prague police. The stamps have been withdrawn after they had been in use for some time.

The stamp, a green 50 heller issue, show the legendary Czech stronghold of Karlstejn framed in a quadrilateral of cloud and rock.

It took some time for the Germans to realise that this quadrilateral was the same shape as the old pre-Munich province of Bohemia.

When they did see it, however, they examined the stamp more closely. They then saw sketched in the rock formation on which the castle is shown as standing the likeness of President Masaryk, hero of the first Czech struggle for freedom—the same portrait as that used on the stamps of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the responsibles for this daring work.

The castle of Karlstejn was founded in 1348 to protect the Crown jewels and archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia.

In 1620, during the Thirty Years War, it was garrisoned by English troops and finally fell to the Imperial Forces after a desperate siege.

No woman was ever allowed to stay at the castle.

LITTLE SOVIET CITIZENS

(Continued From Page 5)

walking. Therefore they need a rest. One hour and a half they sleep in their cosy beds. In these hours the kindergarten is calm and quiet like a sanatorium. Nothing should hinder the children's rest.

Modern Premises

The new building of the kindergarten at the Kunzevo Textile Mill was built in 1935. Prior to this the kindergarten was in a building insufficiently adjusted for the accommodation of children. A branch of the kindergarten for 25 children is now placed in this building. The basic mass of children—105 children—moved to a new building, where everything—steps of the staircases, the shape of wash-stands, painting of walls, etc.,—was thoroughly thought over from the point of view of the best accommodation of children.

Large light rooms with parqueted floors make excellent impression upon the visitor. The enormous hall for studies is decorated with great taste. Trees in tubs and flowers are placed along walls. Studies of rhythm and plastic gymnastic, and singing, are going on in this hall.

Sitting on the low chairs the children attentively listen to the teacher who plays on piano a familiar tune—the song "Moscow", sung by the whole Soviet Union. This is the senior group of children of six years of age. Their requirements are higher than those of the babies. The teacher practises songs with them. She reads for them children's books which are later on discussed by the young but strict critics.

Great attention is paid to drawing and sculpture in the group of six-year-old children. The drawings are different: motor-cars, air-planes, street-cars, the subway, a forest, landscape, a river, roads, the May Day demonstration, the parks near the house, which greatly reminds the kindergarten flowers.

By the way not only the senior children are carried away with painting. Kolia, a four year baby finishes painting a third house: Dense clouds of smoke come out from the chimney of each house: of blue, light-blue and red colour. The landscape becomes brighter and brighter and the little artist admires his work.

Great capacities for sculpture are being shown among many children. They sculpture from clay of different colour-dogs, cats, horses and even red army-men with rifles. The fruits of labour of young sculptures are accurately placed on shelves. One gets struck by the right lines in their works. The teachers attentively watch the capable children helping them by advice, instruction and example.

Daily Routine

The life in the kindergarten beings early. Some mothers bring their babies half past seven in the morning and others by 8 o'clock. The elder children are coming alone. The kindergarten is located not far from the houses where the majority of factory workers live.

Before the Revolution gloomy workers' barracks were on the place of these houses. The Kuntzevo textile workers lived in overcrowded narrow dark rooms, damp and dirty. They would get up early and after a quick wash would go to the factory on the call of the siren. Then children began to crawl out of their rooms. At that hard time the workers' children spent their days on a dirty cement floor of a long corridor in the barrack, on a muddy place near the house or on a highway. They grew up thin, rickety, sick and gloomy. Death collected a big yield among them.

This time went into the past. The glass doors of the kindergarten are widely open and welcome the children. Each child has its separate box in the cloak room where it leaves its coat, dress, galoshes One cannot confuse the boxes, each of them having its own picture: a flower, an elephant, a camel, an aeroplane. Even very little babies find their things: towels, overalls, shoes and the rest, thanks to these pictures.

One can see the same pictures on boxes in the cupboard which is to be found in each group. The box contains a spoon, a fork, (in the senior groups—even a knife and a napkin for each child).

Coming to the kindergarten the children are sent to the physician or to the medical sister. After being examined they put on a clean dress and go to their table where a tasty breakfast waits for them, omelette, porridge, coffee. Their appetite is excellent. One needs not to urge them to eat. It is not for nothing that in their cards the following inscriptions are to be found: "Gained in spril 300 grams", "Gained in January—March 1,200 grams".

The budget of the kindergarten is 213,000 roubles a year. Of them 126,000 roubles are spent on children's feeding. Apart from a breakfast and dinner the children receive at four o'clock the so-called "poldnik" (five o'clock tea or milk with a fresh bun of own make). The buns baked in the kindergarten are famous among the workers of the Kuntzevo mill. The children themselves speak about their good quality.

At five o'clock children are taken home. But it occurs often that some mothers remain at a meeting, on studies, at a political school, etc. Then the child remains in the kindergarten until the mother comes. One of the teachers is busy with the so-called evening group, she walks with these children, reads for them, organises games. At 7 o'clock the evening group receives hot supper and towards 9 o'clock they go home. At that time they must sleep. The kindergarten watches strictly the fulfilment of the regime.

The social organisation of the mill devote great attention to the kindergarten. One of the members of the factory committee (the organ of the wool-workers trade union at the mill), regularly visits the kindergarten, checks up its work, helps the manager of the kindergarten and the staff to organise better the service of the children. The factory committee hears the report of the manager of the kindergarten and gives instructions on the improvement of work.

The Council of engineer-technicians' wives of the mill take care of the kindergarten. The activities selected by this Council help the personnel of the kindergarten to decorate the buildings, the children's rooms and dormitories and to organise the work among children.

The kindergarten draws into this work the mothers too. This is done in order that the work of education carried on among children in the kindergarten should not stop beyond its walls, and should be continued at home. Very often the kindergarten arranges open studies for children (singing, recitation, rhythm, drawing, etc.,) to which parents are invited. These open studies enjoy great success among parents, particularly among mothers.

Besides, the teacher regularly visits the children of the group at home, becomes acquainted with their home conditions and gives instructions and advice to the parents as to how it is necessary to carry on education at home.

Thus, the workers' children of the Kuntzevo Textile mill are growing, surrounded with care and attention. In this kindergarten, as well as in thousands of other kindergartens of our vast Soviet country, the new citizens of the Soviet Union, active participants of socialist construction are growing.

After smoking do this....

Soothe your throat, refresh your mouth, sweeten your breath, and make the next smoke taste better by sucking a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 31)

(names the recruit)....are you prepared to take the Pledge which will make you one of ourselves and add to our strength to serve our Motherland by serving her youth?

Recruit:—I am.

The P. L. comes forward, puts three fingers of the left hand of the recruit on the flag-pole and shows how to give the scout salute with the right hand.

He repeats the pledge after the S. M.

S. M.:—You are now a member of the great fraternity of scouts. To-day you begin a new life where, amongst comrades, you will seek to attain ideals which will make a man of you, and make you a worthy and useful citizen of our Motherland. May you continue to remain long amongst us and serve the Scout ideals for years to come.

The Patrol Leader marches the scout to his patrol. The troop sings national song and disperses. The S. M. and other officers, the P. L. and all scouts shake the left hand of the recruit before parting.

"GREAT AMERICANS" SERIES

(Continued From Page 37)

ground a native craft is sailing; 25-cent ultramarine, Pan-American Clipper landing in Cristobal Inner Harbour with Manzanillo Island in the background; 30-cent carmine-rose, Pan-American Clipper over Culebra Cut with United States war vessels northbound in the Canal below; one-dollar, green, Pan-American Clipper landing at the end of a flight from Miami. The stamps are inscribed "25th Anniversary Opening Panama Canal."

King Honoured

Rumania has issued a set of eleven values to commemorate the ninth anniversary of King Carol's accession to power. The stamps appear in a uniform design and some of them are semi-postals. As the Boy Scout insignia is part of the design, the surtax will probably go to further the Boy Scout cause in Rumania, a movement which is very popular there.

The stamp pictures an armoured knight mounted on a charging horse as he engages in combat with a dragon. Values and colours are; 25 bani plus 25b, olive gray; 50b plus 50b, brown; 1 lei plus 1L, violet; 2L plus 2L, pale green; 3L plus 2L, red-violet; 4L plus 2L, orange; 6L plus 2L, red; 8L, gray; 10L, ultramarine; 12L, dark blue; and 16L gray-green.

Cathedral Stamp

The Cathedral of Strasbourg is honoured on a new French stamp issued to commemorate the fifth centenary of the completion of the edifice. The adhesive has a value of 70 centimes and is printed in red-bistre. The design is a picture of the cathedral with the arms of the city of Strasbourg in the upper corner.

Strasbourg, a town of great strategic importance, has always been heavily fortified. In the war of 1870-1871 it surrendered to the Germans after a bombardment in which the cathedral and city suffered greatly. It was returned to France in 1918 with the territories of Alsace and Lorraine.

One of the cathedral's most famous features is a great astronomical clock thirty feet high and fifteen feet wide which includes a globe showing the course of the stars, a perpetual calendar and a planetarium. Every day at noon, twelve apostles come forth and pass in procession before a figure of Christ which tops the clock, while a cock crows at stated intervals.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures a scene in a medical clinic?
2. On what stamp is Lord Bacon portrayed?
3. Where is Avarua Harbour, and what stamp pictures it?
4. A woman carrying a basket of fruit on her head, appears on what adhesive?
5. As an allegory of flight, what stamp pictures a winged female figure holding aloft a plane.

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. An Austrian stamp of 1933 pictures a ski jumper climbing a mountain.
2. The Kalevala is a collection of Finnish folklore, and is commemorated on a stamp of Finland issued in 1935.
3. San Souci Palace, in Haiti, appears on a stamp of that republic issued in 1906.
4. On a Liberian stamp of 1906 you will find a picture of a pygmy hippopotamus.
5. Gisbertius Voetius is honoured on 1936 postage paper of the Netherlands.

(COPYRIGHT)

IN DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued From Page 1)

and order," "but at what a price!" Never has the history of mankind shown poorer or more miserable statesmanship.

On the other hand, I see here in the United States an example where there is law and order and where the trains do run on time, without financial and economic ruin of the state, without moral disruption and without the suppression of the liberty of its citizens. That is for me the argument that democracy can be efficient in its daily policy without the payment of the great price which every dictatorship in history has been obliged to pay. Therefore, I consider the argument of trains running on time and the establishment of "law and order" as simply ridiculous.

Mr. Redfield: Many think democracy works in England because the British system of democratic monarchy is the outgrowth of centuries of development, and that democracy failed in Germany and central Europe because, after the war, it was transplanted to people who had experienced only rule from above and who, therefore, had no tradition of self-government. Do you think, in other words, that to succeed democracy needs a long steady growth and that a government based upon the old pre-war aristocracy but including some democratic institutions would have better prepared these countries for democracy.

A Misconception

Dr. Benes: There is some truth in what you say about democracy in England, in Germany and central Europe. Democracy is a system of government which needs progressive development. The modern democratic system of government is, morally and politically, the highest system of government which humanity has achieved through the evolution of several thousands of years. And even modern democracy, established after the French and American Revolution, has become better and better through this evolution.

There is no doubt that the evolution of British parliamentarianism from the Middle Ages to the 20th century has contributed in large degree to the stability of democratic principles in England and in other countries of western Europe. But in my opinion it is not exact to think that there are nations fit for democracy and others which are not. There is always the question of preparation of education, of progressive development, because democracy is, and must be, for modern humanity the ideal of governmental systems and all nations, speaking from the point of view of political morality, must progressively try to arrive at this political system. And if this is so, every state must at some time start with this system. Even if the conditions are better for democracy in Anglo-Saxon countries it is for me to reason to admit the authoritarian or semi-authoritarian and semi-democratic regime in Germany or in any other central European country.

There is no doubt that the central European countries were not so well-prepared for democratic institutions as the countries of western Europe. But I repeat that although these democracies presented a certain number of weaknesses and were therefore co-responsible for their failures, the fundamental reason for their final failure was the external pressure and the work of disruption and even invasion by the neighbouring authoritarian states. As I have already said, these new states needed a longer period of tranquillity for their development.

Mr. Redfield: Can democracy work only in an economic system based primarily upon private profit?

Dr. Benes: Democracy, as the system of freedom, means and always will mean in the future a certain degree not only of political, moral and cultural liberty, but also of economic liberty. Today it is clear that democracy, in comparison with communism, fascism and national socialism, is exclusively the system where the ancient economic liberty on which was based the so-called middle class industrial civilization can exist.

That does not mean that also in democracy certain economic liberties cannot be limited. That would mean that democracy is not in contradiction with the augmentation, for instance, of the economic functions of the state or of the cities or other collectivities. I think that in the future the intervention of the state in economic affairs will in large degree take place in all democratic states without, of course, destroying some fundamental economic liberties of the individual, exactly as democracy must never destroy some fundamental political liberties of the individual.

Final Criterion

Mr. Redfield: Soviet leaders claim that communism will eventually triumph. Fascist leaders claim that fascism will eventually triumph and Americans claim that democracy will eventually triumph. Do you really think that any system of government is "inevitable"?

Dr. Benes: No. I consider no system of government as inevitable. From history I have learned that doctrinaire conceptions of a system of Government in the future or an "a priori" conception of the society of the future is very easy to construct in our own imagination and even to put into the programme of a party or in a scientific book. But generally these conceptions in practical life, even if they begin to be executed, progressively change through the application of their own principles and finally through evolution the system becomes quite another thing than it was imagined at the beginning.

I, therefore, refuse to be such a doctrinaire. I believe that every statesman or every teacher of political science must have a general conception and general principles which he must never betray, but that in the application of these principles he must be flexible, answering, in the evolution of affairs, the necessities of the day, of the new situation, of the new emergency, of new, unexpected conditions.

I am, therefore, also a democrat, because democracy is such a system, which accepts and applies inexorably and uncompromisingly certain fundamental principles, but is on the other hand sufficiently flexible to bring the greatest possible degree of satisfaction to the greatest possible number of citizens. But every system of government will always ultimately be judged according to the degree of satisfaction which it brings to whatever nation in one fundamental question: how to reserve for the individual the greatest possible degree of liberty in personal development without destroying the central power, authority and discipline of the state, nation and social collectivity. That always is and will be the final criterion of every system of government. In my opinion, communism and fascism, by their nature, are in danger that they cannot sufficiently fulfil this condition. Again for this reason I am a democrat.

A Difficult Question

Mr. Redfield: Let's suppose that democracy eventually triumphs. Will it be a democracy like any we know today—that is, will it be like the British democracy with a king, or the Soviet kind of "democracy" or the American democracy? Or some other?

Dr. Benes: It is very difficult to answer this question. There are, for instance, the theoreticians of democracy who would believe that democracy is incompatible with the system of monarchy. There are others who will probably believe that the "present" system of Soviet government is incompatible too with democracy. And in a certain degree Russian Communism admits it, because they declare that the present dictatorship of the proletariat is a temporary institution which in the future will disappear. There is no doubt for me too that even American democracy will develop and change in the future, because, first of all, of augmentation of population and as a consequence of this phenomenon the inner social, economic and industrial structure will change.

But to foresee and predict today which kind of democracy will predominate in a half century or more is extremely difficult. I believe that in any case, because of political, social, economic and moral differences between the different continents and between the nations on these continents, there will—at least for a very long period—exist different kinds and different degrees of democracy.

Mr. Redfield: That the only way to preserve democracy is for the so-called democratic powers to join together in a second World War to "wipe fascism off the earth" is the opinion of some people. But, since war to-day means economic and political regimentation, might not democracy actually become a dictatorship to fight dictatorship?

Dr. Benes: There is no doubt that in periods of war every state has the tendency to strengthen the power of the central government. But that does not mean the change of democracy into dictatorship. You can be a pacifist and still be obliged to make war. You can be a democrat and still be obliged to use, for a certain time, and for the defence of democracy itself, certain means and methods which seem not to be democratic. Even the ancient Romans, in danger of war, limited the rights of their Senate, nominating a dictator for six months. The fundamental nature of such a dictatorship was its temporary character. Some democracies in Europe to-day use the system of so-called "full powers" for their government, which are voted by the parliament, but which are limited in substance and in time. For this reason I don't admit this argument, which is generally used by the extreme pacifists and which finally will simply prepare democracy for its downfall at the first attack by the dictatorial states.

Fight Of Ideologies

Mr. Redfield: Does fascism mean war?

Dr. Benes: Yes, I believe it does, because if you take the philosophy and ethics, and the whole doctrine of national socialism and of fascism, both of these systems expressly consider and solemnly declare that in order to realize even their unjust claims they will use war as a natural means to it and that the supreme manifestation of the strength and greatness of a man and of a nation is an expensive war. I am only sorry that although these systems exist so long after the last war, so many people, even responsible people, have not studied sufficiently these theories, so that they may understand them in time and be better prepared for them to-day.

Mr. Redfield: Abraham Lincoln said that America could not endure half slave and half free. Do you think Europe can endure divided as it is to-day into three camps: fascist, communist and democratic?

Dr. Benes: I think that the famous words of Lincoln can be used in their entirety to-day in Europe. Europe cannot be free and Europe will not have peace and therefore Europe cannot live if democracy is not re-established.

Mr. Redfield: Is the struggle between fascism and democracy in Europe to-day merely a curtain behind which goes on the age-old struggle of imperialism—of 'machtpolitik'—for world leadership?

Dr. Benes: The present fight and crisis in Europe is a more complicated phenomenon than that. There is the fight of ideologies, the fight for economic advantages and preponderance, the fight for questions of nationality—and here the question of small nations is in the background of daily policy—and there is, of course, the question of power-politics and so-called imperialism. But in my opinion the real basis and the fundamental thing is the fight of ideologies, of democracy and authoritarianism, the fight of different moral and political conceptions of the different nations, classes and groups of individuals.

My reason for this opinion is very simple. I don't doubt that if there were in the European situation the common ground of democracy in France, England, Germany and Italy, the present crisis and the present struggle for economic and power-political advantages of one or the other group would, in the present form be impossible. It is in the nature of democracy that the system would try to find other methods for the settlement of their really great and difficult problems than are used by the present German and Italian dictatorial regimes. I think nobody in the world can contest this. That is for me the fundamental reason why the real issue in Europe is the fight of ideologies and the real question is one of moral crisis.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Naming the Girl: The girl's name is CHARLOTTE. The words in the horizontal rows are: Fit-e-How, Wit-h-Out, Car-a-Van, Cap-r-Lee, Imp-l-Ant, Bay-o-Net, Ear-t-Hen, Pan-t-Her, Fir-e-Fly.

Perimeter Acrostic: The name of the battle is CHANCELLORSVILLE. The words in the horizontal rows are: L, Ill, Verse, Spheric, Rotograph, Osmunda, Lemon, Lac, E. The names of the objects are: Anvil, Serpent, Drum, Clam, Lee, Spool, Hare, Coil, Horse.

Five-Minute Poser: A shoe.

Number Sorcery: 2+2+6+.8=12.8, 1+3+7+9/5=12.8.

Poetic Pamela: The missing words, in the order of their use, are: Nod, Drone, Portend, No, Done, Rodent.

CURE FOR BASHFULNESS: Counting the order of the dancers clockwise, move the second and third boys to the blank space. Then move the first two girls to the space vacated by the boys. After this, move the last girl and the boy placed next to her by the first move to the place left empty by the second move. Finally, move the first boy (in the picture) and the girl placed next to him in the second move to the two empty places. Be careful not to reverse the order of the pairs as you move them.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I felt sure Tom would marry one of the twins."

"No. He said if he couldn't have an exclusive model he wouldn't have any."

* * * *

RIDGLEY (pointing to railway warning)—See what it says: "Stop, look listen." Those three words illustrate the whole scheme of life.

Jones—How do you make that out?

Ridgley—You see a pretty girl; you stop. you look; you marry her, and then you listen.

* * * *

"AS an impartial witness, what is your view of the cause of the collision?"

"Well, your worship, I thought both motorists were chasing the same pedestrian."

* * * *

FATHER: Daughter, I'm sorry to tell you that you'll never see that young man of yours again.

His Daughter: Oh, I shall scream. Tell me what happened to him!

Father: Nothing I've just lent him dol. 10.

* * * *

FATHER was standing at the edge of the cliff admiring the sea below, the sandwiches clutched in his hand. His son approached him and tugged at his coat.

"Mother says it isn't safe there", said the boy. "And you've either to come away or else give me the sandwiches!"

* * * *

SHE was purchasing her spring seeds for her garden and her questioning was boring the salesman to the point of exasperation.

"And, oh, by the way," she continued, "what is a hardy rose?"

"A hardy rose, madam," replied the seedsman slowly, "is one that will allow you to dig it up every morning and night to see if it is taking root!"

* * * *

WHEN a meek-looking man applied for settlement of a claim for fire insurance, the agent asked: "Much damage?"

"Not much," the man said, "just a door."

"How much would a new door cost?"

"About Rs. 50."

"When did the fire occur?"

The man hesitated a moment then replied: "About 30 years ago."

"Thirty years ago?"

"Yes."

"And you've waited all these years to report it?"

"Yes".

"How did it happen?"

"Well, said the man, "my wife has been at me to do something about that door ever since it was burned, and I couldn't stand it any longer."

A woman in Portland, Oregon, has been granted a divorce because her husband talked in his sleep.

Newest correspondence course in Portland, Oregon: "How to Talk in Your Sleep. In Six simple Lessons".

* * * *

THE benevolent old man was trying to instil the spirit of ambition in an obviously unenthusiastic office boy.

"My boy," he said, "do you know the secret of success in life?"

"No, I don't," the lad replied, frankly. "But I'll bet there's a catch in it—like all the rest of them things. I'll lay you a hundred to eight it's something to do with hard work!"

* * * *

A woman was sitting in a cafe when a clergyman and his wife entered and sat down at the next table.

After a while the clergyman went out and bought a paper. He came back so deeply engrossed in it that he didn't notice he had taken his seat, at the wrong table, where the lone woman sat.

Still not realizing his error and still enthralled in the paper, he said, "Well, my dear, what are we going to have?"

The woman was so astonished that she could not reply, and the clergyman, receiving no answer, peeped above his paper. Seeing his error, he said, "Oh, I'm sorry..... Wrong wife!"

THE motor-car was a thing unheard of to a Kentucky mountaineer in an out-of-the-way community, and he was astounded one day when he saw one go by without any visible means of locomotion. His eyes bulged, however, when a motor-cycle followed and disappeared like a flash round a bend in the road.

"Great guns!" he said, turning to his son. "Who'd 'a' s'posed that thing had a colt."

* * * *

"IS the new office boy any good, Smithers?"

"Not much, sir. He spent most of the morning trying to get 'Established 1823' on the 'phone."

* * * *

THE absent-minded professor walked into the village barber's shop, sat down in the operating chair, and requested a haircut.

"Certainly, sir," said the barber. "Would you mind taking off your hat?"

"The professor hurriedly complied.

"I'm sorry," he apolozied, "I didn't know there were ladies present."

* * * *

"THESE trousers may be useful to you," said the kind old lady. "All they need is a little mending."

"That's all right, mum," said the tramp. "I'll call back in 'arf an hour."

MARY had a little lamb.
But when she heard the price
Sent it back and had instead
A bowl of milk and rice.

* * * *

O'LEARY'S wife awoke in the small hours to hear him stealthily moving things about in the kitchen.

"What might ye be lookin' for, darlin'?" she asked.

"Nothing," said O'Leary, "just nothing."

"Oh!" said his wife, helpfully. "Then ye'll find it in the bottle where the whiskey used to be".

* * * *

TEACHER: "Now to test your arithmetic: Suppose herrings cost three-halfpence each, how many do I get for eighteen pence?"

All the children set to work. Suddenly little Eric put up his hand.

"Well, what is it, Eric?"

"Did you say herrings, sir?"

"Yes, herrings."

"Then I must begin all over again. I have been reckoning in haddocks."

* * * *

THE fussy dentist was examining the teeth of his patient and assumed an air of great wisdom.

"Have you had any advice before with regard to your teeth?"

"Yes. I called on a druggist last night."

"And what foolish advice did he give you?"

The exasperated patient exclaimed desperately:

"He told me to come to you."

Our Humorist At Large

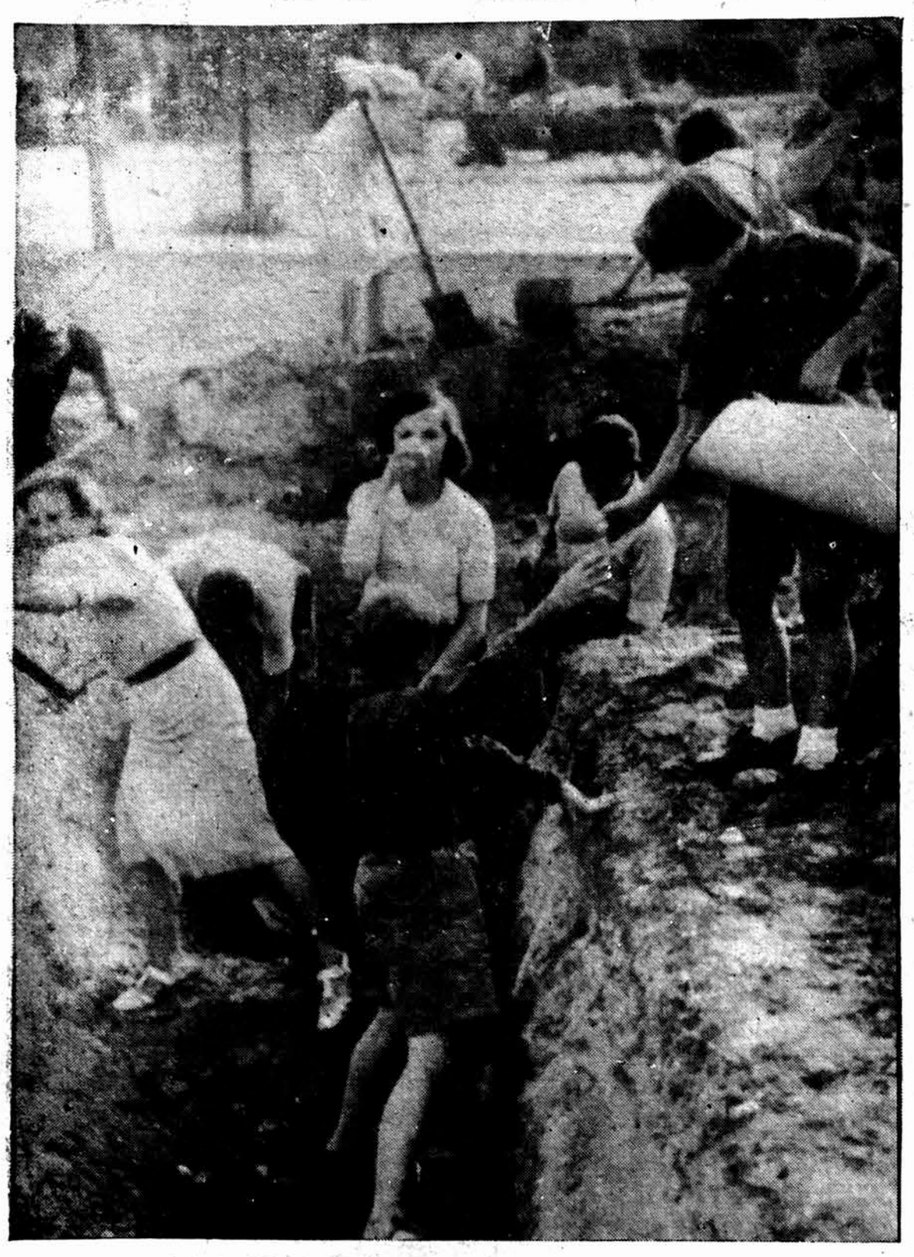
"Wot yer carryin' yer boots for 'Arry?"

"They let in the wet!"

"Me a master! You can't say that guv'nor. I've given you three winners this week!"

"Here comes your back from the farm. Isn't he good to hurry so. I wish mine would do the same."

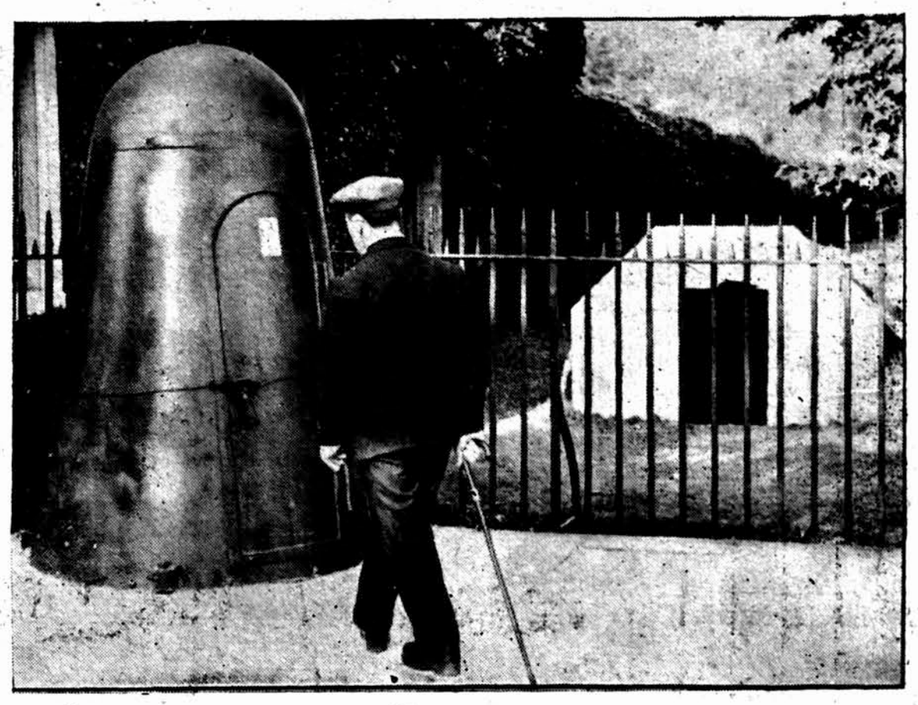
THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.



With tens of thousands of men called to the colours, the civilians of Warsaw—young and old—rallied to the task of digging trenches for protection against German air raids. Photo shows: Schoolgirls engaged in digging trenches.

The vogue of trousers is becoming more and popular among feminine racing fans in England. These two women in well cut-out striped trousers were seen at a race meeting held last month at Brooklands track, Surrey.

Paris children, carrying bedding and gas-masks, leave for the provinces.



Two types of air raid shelter constructed in London, the left one being of steel.

George and Babu of the London Zoo 'do their bit.' Babu uses one of the puttees as a scarf as George helps the Keeper with his kit.

This odd-looking creature, which is what can be called a 'Biscow', is a cross between an American bison and a Mysore cow and is in the Palace Dairy Farm at Mysore.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

LUCKY NUMBER

September 17, 1939.

KIDD'S PRINTING AND LITHO INKS

PRODUCE EXCELLENT RESULTS

KIDD'S

Tropical Roller Composition

is Most Suitable for the MONSOON.

ALL Progressive Printers Always Make Use of the Best Inks to Satisfy their Customers.

→ KIDD'S

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.